

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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JAPAN

Kapitsa on Gorbachev Visit, Reykjavik Summit	C 1
PRAVDA Editor Interviewed on Gorbachev Visit	C 1
Matsunaga Discusses Rice Issue With Yuetter	C 2
Talks on SDI To Begin 28 October in U.S.	C 2
Kuranari Praises SRV Attitude on Troop Withdrawal	C 3
Foreign Ministry Sources on Nakasone's PRC Trip	C 3
Defense Chief Plans To Visit PRC in 1987	C 4
Officials on Increased Trade Friction With EC	C 4
Nakasone Apologizes in Diet for Remarks	C 5
Government May Revise Defense Spending Ceiling	C 5

NORTH KOREA

GDR General Secretary Honecker Visits DPRK	D 1
NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct Editorial	D 1
KCNA Reports Arrival	D 3
Honecker Receives Award	D 4
Honecker Visits DPRK Memorial	D 5
Honecker at West Sea Barrage	D 5
Banquet for Honecker	D 6
Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech	D 7
Honecker's Banquet Speech	D 9
ADN Reports Honecker's Speech	D 11
Honecker Visits Taean Complex	D 14
NODONG SINMUN 'Raps' U.S. Korean War Monument [19 Oct]	D 15

SOUTH KOREA

Students Battle Police; Stage Yonsei Sit-In	E 1
[THE KOREA TIMES 18 Oct]	
Students Destroy Police Vehicle on Campus	E 1
[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Oct]	
'Several Thousand' Students Clash With Police [AFP]	E 2
100 Detained Following Clash	E 3
[THE KOREA TIMES 19 Oct]	
Iranian Asiad Athletes Depart for Norway	E 3
[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct]	
Students Confess in Wall Poster Incident	E 3
[THE KOREA TIMES 18 Oct]	
NKDP Denounces Yu's Arrest; Will Stage Rallies	E 5
[THE KOREA HERALD 19 Oct]	

MONGOLIA

MONTSAME Comments on U.S.-USSR Reykjavik Summit	F 1
Batmonh Receives Indian Communist Leader	F 1

THAILAND

Thai, Lao Officials Hail Resumed Boat Races [BANGKOK POST 19 Oct]	J 1
Sitthi on U.S. Visit; Relations With Laos [NAEO NA 17 Oct]	J 1
Sitthi Favors Upgrading Delegation to Laos [THE NATION 17 Oct]	J 4
Chawalit Tells Press About Meeting With Prem [THE NATION 17 Oct]	J 5

VIETNAM

Hanoi Party Organization Congress Opens 17 Oct	K 1
Army Party Organization Holds Congress 13-18 Oct	K 2
Truong Chinh Address	K 4
Ha Son Binh Province Districts Hold Congresses	K 9
Radio Report on 10-Day Agricultural Review	K 11
Truong Chinh, USSR Envoy Discuss Reykjavik Summit	K 12
Correction to Nguyen Van Linh Speech in Ha Tuyen	K 12

PHILIPPINES

Enrile Challenges Aquino Government's Legitimacy [KYODO]	P 1
Criticizes Peace Negotiations [AFP]	P 2
Raps Aquino's Muslim Strategy [AFP]	P 2
Addresses Large Anticommunist Rally [AFP]	P 3
Aquino Dismisses Reports of Rift With Enrile [AFP]	P 4
More Cabinet Members Demand Enrile Ouster	P 5
Laurel Sees Aquino, Enrile Communication Gap [ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 16 Oct]	P 5
Cancels Trip Over Rift	P 6
Aquino, Rebels Discuss Cease-fire in Panay [AFP]	P 6
Aquino Meets 2 Soldiers Released by NPA [AFP]	P 7
Defense Official Warns Against NDF Proposals	P 8
'Yellow Army' Reportedly Deployed in Manila [BUSINESS DAY 16 Oct]	P 9
Sison Denies Buying Arms To Fight Government	P 9
Marijuana Said Exported to U.S., Western Nations [THE MANILA CHRONICLE 6 Oct]	P 10

KAPITSA ON GORBACHEV VISIT, REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW201149 Tokyo KYODO in English 1139 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa said Monday the Kremlin is preparing for Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Japan but did not specify a date, a Foreign Minister official said. Kapitsa told Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Shinichi Yanai the exact date will be disclosed soon, the official said. The disclosure is expected to come November 13 or 14 when Japan and the Soviets hold high-level consultations in Moscow, the official said.

Japan proposed that Gorbachev visit by the end of January, but uncertainty over the next summit meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Gorbachev has stalled fixing a date.

Kapitsa said, "the visit will not take place this year," adding, "it should provide fruitful results," the official said. Yanai said Japan considers Gorbachev's visit will bring about a turning point in Japan-Soviet relations and repeated Japan's position that the meeting should produce positive results on the northern territorial issue. But Kapitsa was quoted as suggesting that the issue must not be a precondition for the meeting between Gorbachev and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Japan claims its territorial right over the northern islands -- four islands east of Hokkaido which fell into the hands of the Soviets at the end of World War II.

Kapitsa, a special Soviet envoy here on a four-day visit since Sunday to brief Japan on the outcome of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik, Iceland on October 11-12, said the Soviet Union had proposed in the summit on disarmament programs as a package, a zero option of intermediate-range missiles in Europe and reduction of them in Asia and confinement on a [as received] laboratory research and tests of Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). The Soviet Union had been opposed in the summit to ground and space tests of SDI and asked the U.S. to remain in the Antiballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty over 10 years, he said. But that had caused an obstacle in the negotiations with the U.S. in Reykjavik, Kapitsa was quoted as telling Yanai.

It is regretted that the summit failed to conclude agreements, but efforts can and must be continued, Kapitsa said, adding that progress (on disarmament) can be expected because of the (potential) agreements on a high level (reached in the summit), the official said.

Yanai said Japan expects both superpowers to produce positive results, starting from the high-level agreements, the official said. But Yanai showed regret over Soviet linkage between INF, strategic nuclear weapons and SDI. He also said Japan remains unchanged in seeking a zero option of SS-20 missiles on a global basis, the official said.

PRAVDA EDITOR INTERVIEWED ON GORBACHEV VISIT

OW200029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- The sooner Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev visits Japan, the better, the editor of the Soviet Communist Party newspaper PRAVDA, Viktor Afanasyev, was quoted Monday as saying.

Afanasyev, who is a party Central Committee member, has told the mass circulation YOMIURI SHIMBUN no decision has been made on the timing of Gorbachev's visit to Japan, however. Afanasyev, in an exclusive interview with the YOMIURI in Moscow on Saturday published Monday, said he is not sure whether Gorbachev will arrive in Tokyo by the end of January as requested by the Japanese Government.

Commenting on the U.S.-Soviet summit in Reykjavik October 11-12 which failed to produce an arms control agreement and concretize Gorbachev's visit to Washington, Afanasyev denounced the United States for missing a historic opportunity to abolish weapons. The PRAVDA editor said, however, Gorbachev's visit to the United States is not connected with his plan to go to Tokyo.

MATSUNAGA DISCUSSES RICE ISSUE WITH YEUTTER

OW180140 Tokyo KYODO in English 0134 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Washington, Oct. 17 KYODO -- Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga's rice trade talks with U.S. Trade Representative [USTR] Clayton Yeutter ended Friday without an agreement. Matsunaga refused to comment on his meeting with Yeutter, other than to say the meeting was informal and covered a wide range of topics.

Japanese officials said Yeutter told the ambassador that the U.S. Government was undecided on how to deal with the U.S. Rice Millers' Association (RMA) suit against Japan's rice import restrictions. Yeutter's office will determine October 27 whether it will accept or reject the suit to start bilateral talks with Japan on possible punitive measures by Washington against Japan's restrictive rice policy.

Official sources here indicated that the two countries may reach a compromise to forestall bilateral talks in view of the approaching U.S. mid-term elections. RMA has hinted that it may withdraw its suit if Japan purchases a million tons of rice a year for needy countries over a five year period. In addition, sources said, RMA has requested the USTR to cover Japan's "unfair" rice import regulations in new global trade liberalization talks under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party will send a special mission to Washington next week to press the U.S. Government to reject the RMA suit. The RMA demands have become a new source of trade friction between the two countries because of a 50 billion dollar a year trade imbalance.

TALKS ON SDI TO BEGIN 28 OCTOBER IN U.S.

OW180643 Tokyo KYODO in English 0639 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Japan and the United States will begin talks in Washington October 28 on Japan's participation in the Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI], commonly known as "star wars" research project, government sources said Saturday.

Japanese delegates to the meeting will leave Tokyo around October 25, the sources said. Makoto Watanabe, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's North American Affairs Bureau, will head the group. Officials of the Defense Department's SDI group will represent the United States at the session, the sources said.

KURANARI PRAISES SRV ATTITUDE ON TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW200505 Tokyo KYODO in English 0438 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 20 KYODO -- Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese state minister in charge of foreign affairs, told Japanese Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari Monday that his socialist country foresees full development of bilateral relations with Japan after 1990, a government official said. Vo Dong Giang, who arrived here Sunday for a four-day visit, also urged Japan to help resolve the Kampuchean problem and expressed hope of his country normalizing relations with China.

"The Kampuchean problem has affected relations between Vietnam and Japan. Vietnam said it will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea in 1990. Relations with Japan will develop after that," Vo Dong Giang was quoted as telling Kuranari in a meeting at the Foreign Ministry. He said areas at issue are how to withdraw Vietnamese armies from Kampuchea and how to secure self-government for the Kampuchean people.

Kuranari promised Japan's efforts to resolve the issue, while praising Vietnam's attitude for its troops withdrawal and respect for Kampuchea's right to self-determination. Kuranari welcomed Vietnam's efforts to normalize relations with China, the official said. Kuranari told Vo Dong Giang that Japan will extend emergency aid to Vietnam for damage incurred by a typhoon that hit there last month.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SOURCES ON NAKASONE'S PRC TRIP

OW190705 Tokyo KYODO in English 0658 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Chinese leaders are likely to discuss the recent U.S.-Soviet summit in Iceland during his coming visit to China November 8-9, Foreign Ministry sources said Sunday. But the sources ruled out the possibility of any agreement between the Japanese and Chinese leaders on nuclear arms control, the major topic discussed by President Ronald Reagan and Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik October 11-12.

Analysis of the summit and how the Soviet Union will deal with the United States in the future will be center of discussion in Beijing, the sources said. Beijing meetings will give Nakasone an opportunity to learn how the Chinese view the Soviet leadership. Nakasone has invited Gorbachev to visit Tokyo before February for the first bilateral summit in Japan.

The superpower summit in Iceland collapsed over the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the controversial antimissile defense system. While Japan has decided to take part in SDI research, China is opposed to development or deployment of space-based weapons systems. Discussion of the SDI by Nakasone and Chinese leaders will bring into focus only their differences, the ministry sources said.

Nakasone will visit China at the invitation of party General Secretary Hu Yaobang to start construction of a Japan-China youth exchange center in the Chinese capital. While in Beijing, Nakasone is scheduled to hold talks with Hu, senior party leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Their discussions will also cover Japan-Soviet and Sino-Soviet relations, Chinese ties with North and South Korea, and the Kampuchean situation, according to the ministry sources.

China recently made a major breakthrough in its relations with South Korea by sending a big delegation to the Asian Games in Seoul though the two countries do not have diplomatic ties. The action placed further distance between China and North Korea, which boycotted the Asian Games, according to the sources. The sources said there are indications that North Korea is moving close toward the Soviet Union.

Both Japan and China call for withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea with the Chinese regarding Soviet support of Hanoi's military presence there as an obstacle to improvement of Beijing-Moscow relations.

DEFENSE CHIEF PLANS TO VISIT PRC IN 1987

OW181105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Defense Agency Director General Yoko Kurihara plans to visit China next spring, agency sources said Saturday. He will be the most senior Japanese defense official to visit China. An announcement on the trip is expected to be made when Hong Xuezhi, a senior Chinese military officer, comes to Japan later this month on his way back from a trip to the United States, the sources said. Hong, logistics chief of the People's Liberation Army, has scheduled a meeting with Kurihara during his Tokyo stopover. He will be arriving on October 27.

Former Vice Defense Minister for Administrative Affairs Haruo Natsume is the most senior Defense Agency official so far to visit China. He made a trip there in May last year. For the Chinese side, the most senior military officer to visit Japan is Yang Dezhi, the PLA general chief of staff, who made a trip to Japan in May. Kurihara's predecessor, Koichi Kato, had been invited by the Chinese to visit China but he could not make the trip because of general elections in Japan in July.

Kurihara's planned China trip is part of Japanese and Chinese policies to promote closer dialogue between top defense officials of the two countries, defense sources said.

OFFICIALS ON INCREASED TRADE FRICTION WITH EC

OW180859 Tokyo KYODO in English 0822 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 18 KYODO -- Government officials Saturday expressed concern about prospects of intensified Japan-European Community (EC) trade friction due to Japan's swelling trade surplus and the EC's increasingly tough attitude toward the issue. The officials said EC criticism of Japan may come to a head at a meeting of EC foreign ministers, scheduled for October 27-28 in Luxembourg.

Japan's trade surplus with the 12 EC nations totaled 13.3 billion dollars in the first nine months of this year, already topping last year's total surplus of 11.12 billion dollars. Also, Japan's exports to the EC countries showed a jump of 60 percent in the July-September quarter of this year, mainly due to a surge in shipments of such items as automobiles and office equipment.

The Japanese officials said the EC nations attribute the sharp increase to Japan's stepped-up efforts to promote exports to Western Europe to make up for a decline in exports to the United States as a result of the yen's appreciation against the U.S. dollar. They said it seems inevitable that the EC nations will strongly attack Japan at the foreign ministers' meeting.

The EC countries are strongly dissatisfied with Japan's slow response to their calls for reductions or abolition of Japanese tariffs and taxes on alcoholic beverages, the officials said. They contend that Japan is extremely slow in responding to the EC calls while it quickly settled its dispute with the U.S. over bilateral semiconductor and tobacco trade, according to the officials.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said that under the circumstances it is imperative for Japan to do its best to improve trade ties with the EC countries. The official acknowledged the need for Japan to review what he admitted were "internationally unreasonable" tax and tariff systems regarding alcoholic beverages.

NAKASONE APOLOGIZES IN DIET FOR REMARKS

OW171029 Tokyo KYODO in English 0927 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone apologized to a lower house plenary session Friday for his controversial remarks last month about the intelligence level in the United States. At the House of Representatives plenary session, Nakasone expressed regret for the remarks which were misunderstood by the U.S. people and troubled the Japanese people. Asked by Komeito member Yoichi Numakawa to apologize at the plenary session, Nakasone did so following similar apologies that he made to upper and lower house budget committees earlier this month. Nakasone made the remarks in a speech at his party seminar September 22 that the intelligence level is lower in the U.S. than in Japan because of the presence of blacks, Puerto Ricans and Mexicans.

Nakasone is the first prime minister to apologize at the Diet plenary session for his own remarks.

GOVERNMENT MAY REVISE DEFENSE SPENDING CEILING

OW171303 Tokyo KYODO in English 1238 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Tokyo, Oct. 17 KYODO -- The government has decided to change the "one percent of GNP" restraint on the national defense expenditure and make it "about one percent of GNP," government sources said Friday. The Defense Agency is demanding 3,554.1 billion yen in fiscal 1987 defense appropriations or an increase of 6.3 percent over the initial defense budget of the current fiscal year. However, in order to abide by the "one percent of GNP" framework in the fiscal 1987 national defense budget, economic growth of more than 5.5 percent is necessary, according to the Defense Agency.

If the fiscal 1987 defense budget needed to carry out the medium-range defense buildup program as pledged by Japan to the United States exceeds one percent of GNP, the cabinet in order to approve the fiscal 1987 budget draft in December will change the "one percent of GNP" to "about one percent of GNP," according to the government sources. Fiscal 1986 defense expenditures, before the drafting of the supplementary budget in autumn this year, were still within the "one percent of GNP" framework which was set on November 5, 1976 by the cabinet headed by the then Prime Minister Takeo Miki.

GDR GENERAL SECRETARY HONECKER VISITS DPRK

NODONG SINMUN 18 Oct Editorial

SK180515 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 17 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 October editorial: "Friendship Envoy of Fraternal People"]

[Text] Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, will arrive in Pyongyang today on an official friendship visit to our country upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

To greet Comrade Erich Honecker, the streets in Pyongyang, the capital city, are beautifully decorated and overflowing with intimate feelings for the fraternal people of the GDR. The Korean people warmly welcome the visit of respected Comrade Erich Honecker, their close friend, to our country. Although Korea and the GDR are geographically far apart, they forged deep friendship and cooperative relations long ago. This friendship and these cooperative relations are sincere and solid comradely relations between class brothers based on the common aspirations of the peoples of Korea and the GDR who struggle for peace and socialism against imperialism and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Meetings and talks held often between the leaders of the two countries are of significance in the development of friendly relations between Korea and the GDR. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the GDR in 1984 and Comrade Erich Honecker visited our country in 1977. Through these visits, the fraternal relations between the leaders of the two countries have deepened on the basis of comradely friendship and trust and have served as a firm foundation for friendship and unity between the two parties, two nations, and two peoples.

The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the DPRK and the GDR reflects the aspirations and will of the peoples of the two countries to constantly expand and consolidate friendship and cooperative relations in the common struggle to win victory in the cause of socialism and communism.

Since the last meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker, the friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR comprehensively developed in all political, economic, and cultural fields in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries.

The forthcoming visit to our country by Comrade Erich Honecker will be a new epochal event illuminating the history of friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR, which develop excellently each day.

In a congratulatory message to Comrade Erich Honecker, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has clarified: The Korean people treasure the friendship and unity between our two countries based on sincere and comradely relations and firmly believe that these relations will continuously and excellently strengthen and develop in the future in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and of global peace and the cause of socialism and communism.

It is a solid policy of our party and the government of the republic to develop friendship and cooperative relations between Korea and the GDR to a higher stage and to constantly consolidate them. We will make all possible efforts to realize this policy.

After the liberation from the yoke of fascism, the people of the GDR firmly defended the revolutionary gains under the correct leadership of the SED by successfully expelling subversive maneuvers of domestic and foreign enemies. Thus, they firmly established an advanced socialist system in the land of Germany.

The diligent and talented people of the GDR rapidly developed all domains of society including the industrial, agricultural, scientific, and technological domains, by highly demonstrating the creative zeal and epochally upgraded the standard of the people's material and cultural welfare. Thus, they renewed the nation's countenance.

The industrial output in 1985 in the GDR increased by 9 percent from 1984 and labor productivity increased by 8.4 percent. A total of 217,000 houses have been either newly built or modernized. In particular, science and technology are developing. More than 90 percent of the growth in national income was achieved by promoting labor productivity through the introduction of scientific and technological successes. A great success was also made in agriculture. Last year, 11.6 million tons of grain were harvested, attaining a bumper crop. This means a twofold increase in the grain harvest from 1974 when the Republic was founded.

The workers of the GDR who greeted the 11th SED Congress last April with lofty, political zeal and brilliant labor exploits are waging a vigorous labor struggle to accomplish ahead of schedule, the magnificent new prospective plans advanced by the party and to build an advanced socialist society.

Today the GDR has taken various measures to actively introduce the most modern technological successes including microelectronics and the robotics industry into all fields of economic construction, thus attaining great success.

The people in the GDR are actively struggling to prevent the arms race, to establish nuclear-free zones and chemical weapon-free zones in Europe, to safeguard peace and security in Europe, and to prevent a war from recurring in Germany.

Indeed, the people of the GDR turned the nation into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short time under the leadership of the SED and fully demonstrated the superiority and indomitable nature of the socialist system. Thus, they are making a great contribution to strengthening the socialist forces in the world by exceedingly promoting the nation's international position.

All successes attained in the fraternal GDR are a brilliant fruition of the correct leadership of respected Comrade Erich Honecker and of the devoted struggle of the people of the GDR who are firmly united around the SED.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the great successes attained by the people of the GDR in all political, economic, and cultural fields, adhering to the cause of socialism even under the difficult situation in which they were confronted with the imperialists. We extend firm solidarity with their struggle.

Today the U.S. imperialists are frantically running amok with preparations for a nuclear war in Europe, Asia, and many other places in the world. They are also going to ignite the flames of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula.

The issue of ensuring peace and security on the Korean peninsula is directly linked with the issue of easing international tension and preventing the danger of a new global war. In recent years, the government of the DPRK put forth new peace proposals to eliminate the tension created on the Korean peninsula and to provide preconditions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation and took various measures with initiative.

The party, the government, and the people of the GDR actively supported our peace proposals and our people's struggle to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The forthcoming visit to our country by respected Comrade Erich Honecker will contribute to strengthening the friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR, to strengthening overall socialist forces, and to maintaining the peace in Asia and in Europe.

The Korean people firmly believe that the traditional friendship and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples will further strengthen and develop through the common struggle to oppose the imperialists and to achieve victory in peace and the cause of socialism.

Our people sincerely hope that the respected Comrade Erich Honecker and his entourage have joyful and meaningful days during their stay and that they will attain great success in their work during the visit.

KCNA Reports on Arrival

SK190508 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on October 18 by special plane for an official goodwill visit to Korea upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of people turned out to the airport carrying portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Erich Honecker, miniature flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and balloons. Put up amidst the welcoming crowds were placards (?reading) "Warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, our friend!" and "Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic!"

Comrade Kim Il-song came out to the airport to meet Comrade Erich Honecker.

Present at the airport were Pak Song-Chol, Yim Chun-Chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-presidents of the DPRK; Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; an other senior cadres of the party and government. Karl-Heinz Kern, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to Korea and his embassy officials and diplomatic envoys of different countries in Pyongyang were also present.

The band struck up the welcome music and the crowd burst to cheers of "Hurrah!" when the plane of the goodwill envoy of the GDR people touched down at the Pyongyang airport at 3 p.m.

Comrade Kim Il-song firmly shook hands with Comrade Erich Honecker and warmly hugged him. Arriving with Comrade Erich Honecker were his official suite -- Guenter Mittag, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and vice-chairman of the state council; Oskar Fischer, member of the Central Committee of the SED and minister of foreign affairs; Gerhard Beil, member of the Central Committee of the SED and minister of foreign trade; Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee of the SED and director of the international department of the party Central Committee; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, member of the Central Committee of the SED, secretary of state and chief of the office of secretaries of the chairman of the State Council; and others.

A grand function welcoming Comrade Erich Honecker took place at the airport. The national anthems of the GDR and the DPRK were played. Comrade Erich Honecker, in company with Comrade Kim Il-song, reviewed guard of honor of the three services of the Korean People's Army, while the 21-gun salute boomed. The crowds enthusiastically welcomed him, raising cheers of "Hurrah!" and shouting "Honecker, Kim Il-song." "Kim Il-song, Honecker" and "Welcome to Honecker" with the warm friendly sentiments for the fraternal GDR people. Hundreds of thousands of citizens of the capital turned out to the long route and offered a particularly warm welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker who came to Korea again after the lapse of nine years with deep trust in and friendly sentiments toward the Korean people.

Honecker Receives Award

SK181009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- A statuette of the anti-imperialist fighter was presented today at the Kim Il-song Square in the centre of Pyongyang to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Erich Honecker arrived at the square, cheers of "Hurrah!" burst forth and waves of flowers rolled endlessly over the welcoming crowd.

Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration and economic guidance committee, presented the statuette to Comrade Erich Honecker.

Honecker Visits DPRK Memorial

LD181406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1106 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Oct (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State, commemorated the heroes of the Korean people with a ceremonial wreath-laying in the grove of honor for the revolutionary fighters on Saturday. He wrote this dedication in the book of honour of the memorial: "With this grove of honor a worthy memorial was set up to the revolutionary fighters of the Korean people for national and social liberation. I bow in reverence before the heroes, the outstanding daughters and sons of Korea, who have found their last resting place here."

In the memorial 110 women and men, who were decorated with the order "Hero of the DPRK", are buried. They gave their lives in the struggle for the liberation of the country in 1945 and during the imperialist aggression of 1950 to 1953 or made an outstanding contribution in the construction of the new Korea.

A company of the Korean People's Armed Forces paraded at the memorial; its commander reported to the GDR head of state. The anthems of the two states were played. To the sounds of a funeral march, Erich Honecker and the members of the official entourage, together with Yi Chong-ok, member of the Politburo of the WKP Central Committee and vice president of the DPRK, and other personages from the Korean party and state leadership, proceeded to the monumental commemorative stone with its stone sculpture, a copy of the highest Korean order. Korean soldiers carried the wreath, the ribbon of which, with the GDR state emblem, bears the gold script, "fame and honor to the unforgotten heroes of the Korean people". The guests bowed at the monument in quiet commemoration. The solemn ceremony ended with the company of honor's march past Erich Honecker.

Then Erich Honecker and the personages accompanying him went through the artistically, impressively laid out grove of honor, which was started in 1975 and completed last year with further reliefs and commemorative stones. Its gravestones and the commemorative stone are always adorned with flowers which citizens from all parts of the country lay in commemoration.

Honecker at West Sea Barrage

SK200420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to our country visited the West Sea barrage on October 19. Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied him. His official suite and others, too, visited the barrage.

The guests went round the dams, lockrooms, swing bridges and other giant establishments of the barrage, while hearing the explanation that soldiers of the heroic Korean People's Army and constructors have completed the West Sea barrage in the short period of five years. They went up to the observation tower and took a bird's-eye view of the barrage. Comrade Erich Honecker made an entry into the visitor's book.

They were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Pak Sung-il, chief secretary of the Nampo municipal people's committee, Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo municipal administration and economic guidance committee, and personages concerned. Comrade Erich Honecker was warmly welcomed by tens of thousands of Nampo citizens along the route.

Banquet for Honecker

SK2000556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0546 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet Sunday evening at the Kumsusan assembly hall in honor of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conducting respected Comrade Erich Honecker, appeared in the banquet hall amid the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

The national anthems of the two countries were played at the banquet. Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech. Then Comrade Erich Honecker spoke.

Invited to the banquet were the official suite of Comrade Erich Honecker and others. Present there were Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu and Yi Chong-ok, members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-presidents of the DPRK, Kang Song-San, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the Pyongyang municipal people's committee, and other senior cadres of the party and the government. The banquet proceeded all along in an amicable atmosphere overflowing with friendly feelings.

Kim Il-song's Banquet Speech

SK200442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall Sunday evening in honour of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea, and made a speech. Comrade Kim Il-song said:

At this important reception which is overflowing with the feelings of comradeship and friendship, I would like to offer, on behalf of the Central Committee of our party, the government of our republic, the Korean people and myself, a cordial welcome to Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, and the other guests from this republic.

It seems only yesterday that we met in Berlin, but two years have already elapsed since then. In spite of the pretty long time that has passed, we still remember the meaningful and pleasant days we spent, receiving cordial and kind hospitality on our visit to your country. During our stay in your country, we met old friends, shared each other's inmost feelings, deepened our friendship, and visited beautiful cities and developed factories and rural villages, receiving deep impressions of the vibrating atmosphere of your country.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and the German Democratic Republic is durable friendship based on class solidarity and comradely trust. Our two peoples formed unbreakable bonds of friendship a long time ago, and have ever since fought in the same trench against imperialism, and have supported and cooperated closely with each other in their efforts to build a new society. The traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries entered a new stage of development particularly in accordance with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR signed in Berlin in June 1984 and are now in full bloom in all fields of politics, the economy, and culture.

Because it is based on the intimate relations between the leaders of our two countries, the friendship between Korea and the GDR is displaying all the greater vitality. The two state leaders have deepened their comradeship and trust by visiting Pyongyang and Berlin reciprocally on several occasions and have made joint efforts to build a bridge of friendship between the two countries.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, you made a great contribution to the development of friendship between our two countries by your visit to our country in 1977, and are paying another visit to us on this occasion, not minding the trouble of making a long journey. This clearly shows that the intimate relations between the leaders of our two countries are exceptional and that the friendship between our two parties, countries, and peoples is unbreakable.

I am greatly satisfied with the fact that the relations between Korea and the GDR are steadily extending and developing, adding another brilliant chapter to the annals of friendship between the two countries.

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, your present visit to our country will undoubtedly add beauty to the flower garden of friendship between the two countries still further and make a great contribution to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

In hearty response to the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and rallied closely around the party. The people of the GDR are now working hard to achieve the ten major objectives of the economic strategy for the development of the national economy in the period up to the year 2000 and to build a developed socialist society. In the GDR the unity and cohesion of the party and the popular masses has become stronger, the ideological education of the party members and other working people is being carried on forcefully, the scientific and technological revolution is making headway with success and the working people's material and cultural standards are rising steadily.

At present the imperialists are scheming in every way to obstruct socialist construction in the GDR, but they will not be able to check the forward movement of the people of the GDR for socialism and communism. The strength of your people who are firmly united behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany is unbreakable, and the German Democratic Republic is a strong bastion of socialism which has struck its roots deep in the heart of Europe. All the successes now in the GDR are the brilliant result of the correct leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Comrade Erich Honecker.

Comrade Erich Honecker, a great son of the people of the GDR, is widely known as an outstanding statesman with an unflagging fighting spirit and seasoned leadership ability and as a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movements. You have won high respect and deep trust from the people of the GDR for your accomplishments in the cause of socialism and for your devoted service to the people.

We are convinced that, under the leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker, the fraternal people of the GDR will win a more brilliant victory in their struggle to build socialism and communism by thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The peoples of socialist countries who, through their own experience, are keenly aware of the value of peace, are now fighting resolutely to prevent war and preserve peace. We highly appreciate and express firm solidarity with the efforts made by the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the government of the GDR to establish in Europe an area free from nuclear and chemical weapons and to prevent another war in Germany. The Soviet Union which is making consistent efforts to remove the danger of nuclear war and preserve world peace took the initiative in arranging a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting at Reykjavik a few days ago and put forward a daring idea and positive proposals for nuclear arms reduction. We fully support the constructive Soviet idea and proposals for the relaxation of international tensions and the preservation of world peace.

In Europe, the U.S. imperialists with a wild dream of world domination are bringing new-type weapons into West Germany and other western European countries in order to deliver first attack against the German Democratic Republic and other socialist countries. In Asia they are shipping large numbers of different kinds of nuclear weapons into South Korea with a view to invading our republic and other Asian socialist countries, and increasing the tension on the Korean peninsula to the extreme.

Our people are firmly defending peace on the Korean peninsula and the eastern outpost of socialism by curbing the enemy's moves to provoke a new war through their stubborn struggle for peace and smashing his counter-revolutionary offensive with the superiority of socialist system.

I take this opportunity to express my deep thanks to the party, government and people of the GDR for their fidelity to revolutionary comrades and class principle, expressed in their wholehearted support and encouragement to our people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification. Developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries is our party's consistent policy. In future too, as previously, we will work hard to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the German Democratic Republic and all the other socialist countries, upholding the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Honecker's Banquet Speech

SK200457 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the state council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged Sunday by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He said:

I express thanks to you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, for your warmest welcome to us and for your high appreciation of our party, state and people. We vividly remember the visit to the German Democratic Republic in 1984 by you, an outstanding and indomitable fighter, who are making devoted efforts for the preservation of peace and strengthening of socialism against imperialist moves. Allow me to convey warm greetings of the communists and the entire people of the GDR to the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We, as friends, have already taken off our time to hold useful talks rich in content. It was natural that our talks were centered around disarmament based on peace, security, equality, and equitable security, particularly around the problem of removing the danger of nuclear war, in face of the imperialist moves threatening our world.

We emphasised in unison that peace, only peace could be the main purpose of each responsible policy at the present nuclear age. Our two states faithfully adhere to this principle jointly and separately by all efforts. This is all the more important because the most aggressive forces of imperialism headed by the United States are not only persistently clinging to the policy of menacing peace but also strengthening it.

We will always remember that the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, most respected Comrade Kim Il-sung, had to solve very complicated problems in socialist construction. The successful implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea proves the vitality of socialism on the Korean soil. The growing might of socialist society on the Korean peninsula has become great happiness of the working people in this region and increased the forces of world peace and socialism as a whole.

The GDR working people are striving to fulfil the decisions of the 11th SED congress under the slogan "My work site is my battle site for peace." Peace today means the future of mankind more than ever before. There must not be nuclear holocaust. What we need is reason and realism, goodwill and political foresight, and a constructive stand towards questions related to the survival and destruction of mankind. All the people who love the future, residing in Europe, Asia and other parts of the world, should make an active contribution to this work.

In this sense, the GDR consistently calls for a political settlement of all the conflicts in the Middle East, southern Africa, Central America and other regions. The GDR, together with the USSR and other socialist countries, took initiatives to end the arms race on the globe and prevent it from expanding to outer space.

We stand foursquare behind the sincere proposals made by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev to terminate the arms race and remove the danger of nuclear scourge in his meeting with Ronald Reagan in the capital of Iceland. The peace programme put forward by the Warsaw Pact nations in summer this year at the Budapest meeting indicates a way to a world without war. This programme, when realised, would free mankind from the threat of all nuclear arms and other mass destruction weapons by the end of this century. Then a road would be opened for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system based on the political, economic and cultural foundations. This is undoubtedly very important for the Asian continent, too, I dare say.

In Asia at present, one sees processes of changes which influence the future of the whole world in many respects. In this region, too, constructive dialogues for peace are desirable, I think. Dialogue conforms to the demand of the times in Europe, Asia and other regions.

We support the initiative of the Asian socialist countries towards such dialogue and forward-looking and responsible proposals of other Asian countries for it. Comrade Honecker continued:

The proposal of the DPRK to establish a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula has caused a world-wide reaction and won our full support. This, we believe, is a significant contribution to the movement for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Asia-Pacific region and signifies an important step forward on the road of struggle for nuclear disarmament together with all the forces of reason and realism. We hail the success of the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearisation and peace on the Korean peninsula.

The proposals of the DPRK for the relaxation of tension in this region and for dialogue with South Korea reflect a stand not to do harm to any side but create conditions favorable to both.

The GDR supports the DPRK's proposal for replacing the armistice agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the North and the South of Korea by realising tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea and your demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

The relations between our two parties, states and peoples are briskly developing in all fields. Joint attainment of the latest successes of science and technology and their joint utilization for the well being of our peoples is a basis of the development of our fraternal cooperation in conformity with the new stage.

We are convinced that our relations of alliance will develop in the future to suit the tasks of our age and the traditional friendship between our two peoples and states will be strengthened more firmly. Our current visit to your country, too, I believe, will make closer our relations of alliance and greatly contribute to strengthening unity among the socialist countries.

ADN Reports Honecker's Speech

LD200545 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Oct (ADN) -- The toast given by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and GDR State Council chairman, has the following text:

Allow me to thank you once again from the bottom of my heart for the invitation to visit your country, which I have followed up gladly and looked forward to with great pleasure. I thank you, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, for the extremely cordial welcome and the words of great esteem which you have addressed to our party, our state and our people. In our country, the GDR, your visit of 1984, the visit of an outstanding, unbending fighter against imperialist policy, for the securing of peace and the strengthening of socialism, is well remembered.

As you say in your country, saying farewell to one's friends is always accompanied by the wish for a new, warm meeting. We agree with this and are pleased that our shared wish is fulfilled in this renewed meeting.

We are deeply moved by the traditionally hospitable and open atmosphere, the sentiments of fraternal friendship, high regard and sincere sympathy that has been offered to us in so many different ways. We address our fraternal militant greetings to the working people of socialist Korea, especially to the citizens of Pyongyang who have received us so warmly. At the same time I convey to the citizens of the DPRK the best wishes of the communists and the entire people of the GDR.

We, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, have already utilized our time for substantial, useful talks among friends. They focused, and how can it be otherwise in view of the policy of imperialism threatening our world, on issues of peace preservation, disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security, and especially the eradication of the danger of nuclear war.

We have noted in agreement that the main goal of any responsible policy today, in the nuclear era, can only be peace and peace again. Our two states are deeply committed to this principle, jointly and each with their utmost strength. This is the more so since the most aggressive circles of imperialism, particularly the United States, are not merely continuing their peace-endangering courses but are escalating it.

With its modern buildings and relaxing parks, Pyongyang, a proud city of heroes and a historic name, shines more beautiful than ever today, thanks to diligent labor. We shall never forget that the people of the DPRK, led by the Korean Workers' Party and with you, esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song at the helm, had extremely complex tasks to solve in socialist construction. After all, the massive destruction wrought by the criminal war of aggression of U.S. imperialism and its South Korean accomplices had to be eliminated and at the same time new, greater tasks of socialist construction had to be tackled.

The successful implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party reflects the vitality of socialism also on Korean soil. The growing power and strength of the socialist society are a great piece of luck for the working people in this part of the Korean peninsula. They strengthen peace as well as socialism in the world.

The world people of the GDR are implementing, under the slogan "My work place -- my battle station for peace," the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. They are determined to realize successfully the stipulated economic strategy with an outlook to the year 2000. They are thus making their contribution, in a firm fraternal alliance with all socialist states, to a strong socialism and thereby to a secure peace.

Today, peace means more than ever the future of mankind. It must never come to a nuclear inferno. Bringing about a change for the better in international relations and a coexistence of states and peoples that is beneficial to all is an urgent dictate of our time. Reason and realism, good will and political vision, a constructive approach to the problems on which the existence or nonexistence of mankind depend are needed. In this, the active contribution of all those who are concerned about the future, whether in Europe, Asia or elsewhere in the world is required. In this respect the GDR consistently works for a political solution to all conflicts in the Middle East, in southern Africa, in Central America and other regions.

The policy of the GDR, as a socialist state, is deeply committed to peace preservation. Together with the USSR and the other socialist states it directs its initiatives at halting the arms race on earth and preventing it from extending to space. The serious proposal submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev at his meeting with Ronald Reagan in Reykjavik for ending the arms race and eliminating the danger of a nuclear inferno meet with our full support.

The peace program of the Warsaw Pact states, adopted at their Budapest meeting this summer, indicates a feasible path to a world without war. It confirmed an awareness of responsibility, a sense of political realism and flexibility. The realization of that program would make it possible to free mankind by the end of the century of all nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. The ways would be opened up for a comprehensive system of international security that would rest on political, economic and cultural foundations. This would without doubt also be of great importance for the Asiatic continent.

Asia today is not merely a region of thousands of years of history which decisively helped to shape the evolution of mankind. It is also a zone designated by the most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially the United States, for arms escalation and confrontation. At the same time Asia harbors gigantic potential for progress and wide-ranging experiences in the struggle for freedom and human dignity. In our era, processes are taking shape here that in many ways influence the future of the whole world. Everything speaks in favor of developing constructive dialogue for peace in this region too. It is timely in Europe, in Asia, and elsewhere. We support the corresponding initiatives of the socialist countries of this continent, the forward-looking proposals borne by responsibility of the other Asian states.

The DPRK's proposal for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone on the Korean peninsula has met with great attention throughout the world and also with our complete support. We regard it as an important contribution in efforts for zones free of nuclear weapons in Asia and the Pacific, and an important step along the path we are advancing on together with all forces of realism and reason in the struggle for nuclear disarmament. We congratulate you very warmly on the successful Pyongyang international conference for the creation of peace zones free of nuclear weapons.

The DPRK's proposals for reducing tension in this region and for dialogue with South Korea testify to an approach which is to the disadvantage of no one but to the advantage of everyone. The GDR supports the proposals for the start of tripartite negotiations between the DPRK, the United States and South Korea on transforming the cease-fire agreement of 1953 into a peace treaty, the proposal to agree on a nonaggression statement with South Korea, and the demand for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea. In our view, favorable preconditions for useful political dialogue of the type we conduct in Europe can be treated in this manner.

Relations between our parties, states and peoples are developing dynamically in all spheres. The starting points for cooperation which we need for ourselves, peace and socialism are already taking shape today, thanks to joint efforts. The joint attainment of top scientific-technical positions and applying them together for the benefit of our peoples in a way constitutes the central concept of a new phase in our fraternal cooperation. We are firmly convinced that in the future our alliance will continue to master the tasks of our time and that the traditional friendship between our peoples and states will develop even more closely. The sure guarantee for this is loyalty to the cause of socialism, to the great ideals of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am certain, dear Comrade Kim Il-song, that our present meeting will also make an important contribution to the strengthening of our friendship alliance and the strengthening of the cohesion of all socialist states.

Honecker Visits Taean Complex

SK200424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, now on an official goodwill visit to our country, inspected the Taean heavy machine complex on October 19. Comrade Kim Il-song accompanied him.

Making a round of the general processing shops Nos. 1 and 2, Comrade Erich Honecker expressed a deep admiration for the workers there successfully producing various kinds of ordered equipment and generating equipment for different domains of the national economy. At the end of his tour he made an entry into the visitor's book. He was accorded warm welcome by the employees of the complex. His official suite and others, too, visited the complex. They were accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Metal and Machine Industry Commission, and personages concerned.

Honecker Visits Mangyongdae

SK191049 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1038 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea toured Mangyongdae Sunday. His official suite and others also visited there. They saw round with deep attention historic mementos preserved with care in the native home in Mangyongdae. Comrade Erich Honecker together with his suite posed for a photograph in front of the native home. Comrade Erich Honecker planted a tree in memory of his visit to Mangyongdae. He made an entry in the visitor's book. The guests were also accompanied by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president of the DPRK, Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Pyongyang municipal administration and economic guidance committee, and other officials concerned.

NODONG SINMUN 'RAPS' U.S. KOREAN WAR MONUMENT

SK191032 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1019 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday raps at the endorsement of the bill on the spending of one million dollars in the erection of a "monument to the entry into the Korean war" by the U.S. House of Representatives following the Senate. The author of the commentary says:

Lurking behind the U.S. imperialists' scheme to erect the "monument" is the heinous intention of the Reagan-led ruling circles of the United States. As for the Korean war, it was the most barbaric and brigandish war of aggression of all the wars of aggression provoked by the U.S. imperialists.

By building the "monument" the U.S. imperialists seek to describe and legalise their past war of aggression in Korea as a "just" one for the United States and the "Free World." And, by so doing, they hope to conceal the criminal nature of another war of aggression in Korea they are now preparing with rare frenzy. With its building they intend to make the Americans accept this new war of aggression as fait accompli and inculcate an aggressive idea in the minds of the American young people.

For this very purpose they are staging such "government"-sponsored functions as "day of memory to fighters in the Korean war" everywhere while going ahead with the plan to build the "monument to entry into the Korean war." The undertaking of the Reagan-bossed U.S. rulers indicates that they, for all their noisy talk about "peace" on the Korean peninsula, are working, in fact, with extra zeal to start a new war of aggression against our republic and scheming to drive American youths into the future Korean war to die dog's death.

STUDENTS BATTLE POLICE; STAGE YONSEI SIT-IN

SK180043 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] About 200 students from Korea and Yonsei universities staged an overnight sit-in on Yonsei campus yesterday in protest against the police intrusion onto the school campus to arrest student activists who are on the police wanted list.

About 200 plainclothes policemen stormed onto the campus around 11:30 p.m. to capture No Song-chol, 22, ead of the Yonsei students council, and Yi Pyong-chun, 22, leader of the students' body at Korea University.

The students from the two private universities had met at the student hall in Yonsei campus to discuss matters related to the annual Korea-Yonsei sports festival slated for yesterday and today.

As the police force surrounded the student hall and tried to enter it around 11:50 p.m., the students blocked the police advance by setting up a barricade with furniture at the staircase leading to the council office. They even set a fire to the floor to keep policemen from entering into the office.

Upon hearing the news of the police assault, about 100 students on and near the school campus rushed to the student hall and violently clashed with the police, wielding iron pipes and hurling bricks.

Unable to subdue the students' resistance, the plainclothes police retreated toward Severance Hospital located just beside the campus 30 minutes after midnight, firing tear gas bombs incessantly.

After the police withdrawal, the students extinguished the fire and began the overnight sit-in.

Meanwhile, about 500 students gathered at Seoul National University [SNU] campus around 1:40 p.m. Thursday and staged a rally to organize what they called a southern chapter of the students' united front against imperialism and dictatorship.

In the rally which was presided over by Chong Hyon-kon, 22, a expelee from SNU, the students burned an effigy symbolizing U.S. imperialism and military fascism.

STUDENTS DESTROY POLICE VEHICLE ON CAMPUS

SK190138 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 86 p3

[Text] A police Bongo car was burnt and destroyed after being hit by molotov cocktails hurled by some 200 students demonstrators of the Kyonghee University at around 2:00 p.m. Friday on the school campus.

Policeman Kang Yang-sang of Mapo Police Station, who is also a student of the graduate school of the university, was said to have driven the car into the school for personal business at the academic office of the school.

The students, spotting the police number plate on the car, stopped it and gutted it with molotov cocktails after [the] checking police I.D. card in the possession of the driver.

The car was said to have been used by the Mapo Police Station for the transportation of meals to the riot police on duty, according to the police.

'SEVERAL THOUSAND' STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

BK181442 Hong Kong AFP in English 1413 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 18 (AFP) -- Several thousand students surged into the streets and traded petrol bombs and teargas with riot police for three hours in an anti-government demonstration in Seoul Saturday, eye-witnesses said.

The violence flared after riot police fired tear gas to disperse some 10,000 demonstrators who marched several kilometers (miles) along the street, chanting anti-government slogans.

The demonstrators were part of some 30,000 students who poured out of the Olympic Stadium in southeastern Seoul after an annual athletics meet between Seoul's two prestigious universities -- the Korea University and Yonsei University.

The marchers dispersed when riot police fired a barrage of tear gas bombs, but they later re-grouped and clashed sporadically with riot police in separate groups for three hours until dusk, hurling bricks and petrol bombs.

Witnesses said at least 40 students were detained during the violence, which forced nearby shops and restaurants to close.

The demonstrators shouted now-familiar slogans such as "Down with the pro-American dictatorship" or "Let's oust U.S. imperialists supporting the dictatorial regime."

They also added a new slogan, "Abolish the National Security Law." The strict law mainly controls ideological crimes including espionage for North Korea, but radical student activists have often been charged with violating it.

An outspoken opposition legislator was arrested Friday for violating the law by demanding that the nation's policy priority should be national unification rather than anti-communism during a parliamentary session, which the ruling camp branded as "pro-communist" remarks.

The government majority passed a motion Thursday allowing the arrest of Mr Yu Sung-hwan of the New Korea Democratic Party with the help of some 1,000 police who prevented opposition lawmakers from filibustering, which caused a pandemonium in Parliament.

President Chon Tu-hwan's government then vowed that they would root out all "pro-communist and leftist-leaning elements" whose existence threatens the basis of the country, ordering police to hunt hundreds of student activists and dissident leaders in hiding.

A local press report said that the authorities were preparing a list of 6,000 dissidents or leftist-leaning elements and some of them would be punished if found guilty of anti-government activities.

Newspapers here reported that a sweeping government crackdown on radical dissidents was expected.

100 Detained Following Clash

SK190037 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Some 100 students of Korea University and Yonsei University were taken to police after about 500 students violently clashed with riot police in a street demonstration in Seoul yesterday.

The demonstrators were among 45,000 students who poured out of the Olympic Stadium in Chamsil, southeastern Seoul, where an annual athletic meet between the two schools was held yesterday afternoon.

Protesters, chanting anti-government slogans, hurled bricks and Molotov cocktails on riot police, who responded with barrages of tear gas.

The clash started around 5 p.m. when a students' march along the Tehran Street, near the stadium, was stopped by riot police, who fired tear gas.

IRANIAN ASIAD ATHLETES DEPART FOR NORWAY

SK190026 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Four Iranian weightlifters who broke away from Iran's 53-member contingent to the Asian Games shortly before their scheduled return home Oct. 2, left Seoul for a European country Friday evening, a government official said yesterday.

The unidentified European country was learned to be Norway.

The four were found to be missing when the Iranian contingent was undergoing departure procedures at Seoul's Kimpo International Airport. Since then, they had been staying at the Iraqi Consulate General in Hannam-dong.

The government official said, "The Korean government has consulted with the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) as well as the countries concerned (to resolve the case of the Iranins' breakaway)."

"A UNHCR representative ascertained the will of the four Iranians," he said.

As a result of consultations and through mediation by the UNHCR, the official said, the Iranians left for the European country, which "takes a strictly impartial position" between Iran and Iraq.

The four Iranians are Siamak Bajand, 22, Ardeshtir Bahmanyar, 21, Samad Montazeri, 20, and Mehdi Rezvani, 19. [passage omitted]

STUDENTS CONFESS IN WALL POSTER INCIDENT

SK180027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] The police investigating the wall posters which appeared recently on state-run Seoul National University focused their effort on unearthing the wirepullers and on apprehending some 30 key members suspected to be involved in the case.

Those wanted by the police include Hwang In-ok, 21, a junior majoring in Western history. Hwang is alleged by police to have headed the central cell of the so-called "Student League for Saving the Nation."

According to the National Police headquarters yesterday, the three SNU students who were arrested Thursday night confessed, revealing details of their involvement in the production of the wall posters and names of others involved in the case.

The students who masterminded the "pro-North Korea" wall poster incident are being further investigated, the police said, adding that the possibility that the students might be connected with North Korean agents could not be excluded.

So Chin-sok, 21, a senior majoring in geography, was quoted by police as saying that Hwang told him to work out the "Wall Poster II and III" and put them up on the wall of the Kwanak campus on Tuesday.

So is one of the three arrested students of the national university. The others are co-eds -- Miss Pak Yu-sang of the psychology department and Miss Pak Ok-chu of the geography department.

The statement released by the police showed Hwang told So that he plastered up Wall Poster I on Oct. 10 after listening to Pyongyang radio. Hwang was quoted by So as saying he tape-recorded the full text of an editorial carried by the North Korean party organ on "Democratic Choson."

The manuscripts of Poster II and III were handed over to him by Hwang on Tuesday, So disclosed.

Miss Pak Ok-chu is said to have handwritten Poster II, titled "there can be no compromise between democracy and fascism," after receiving a manuscript from So on Tuesday.

Miss Pak Yu-sang handwrote Poster III, titled "A statement on the struggle for promotion of national unification" on the same day, based on the manuscript given to her by So, the police said.

The police records show that So has been involved in campus and street demonstrations on many occasions since he was admitted into the university in March 1984.

Hwang is a younger brother of Hwang In-o, 30, who played a leading role in staging violent protests by miners at Sabuk Mine, according to the police record.

So joined the so-called Student League for Saving the Nation on last May 15, along with Pak Yong-chu, 22, So Wang-chin, 22 both SNU juniors, and Miss Pak Yu-sang. Pak Yong-chu and So Wang-chin are wanted by the police.

Since then, they have participated in various study programs on left-oriented thought and read books on radical activism and revolution.

NKDP DENOUNCES YU'S ARREST; WILL STAGE RALLIES

SK190033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 19 Oct 96 pp 1, 4

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party decided yesterday to propose a resolution to the National Assembly soon, urging an early release of its lawmaker Yu Song-hwan now imprisoned for making antistate remarks.

The opposition NKDP also decided to initiate another resolution, demanding the resignation of Speaker Yi Chae-hyong and Vice Speaker Choe Yong-chol "who are responsible for the illegal passage of a government request to punish Yu."

The decisions were made in a meeting of the party's Executive Council, which was called to discuss the aftermath of the so-called Yu Song-hwan case.

The party's top decision-making organ also resolved to hold large-scale rallies in Seoul sooner or later to publicize "the unreasonableness" of Yu's arrest and renew its resolve to push its demand for direct presidential election.

Briefing reporters on the outcome of the council meeting, party spokesman Hong Sa-tok said that the opposition party also decided to attend the ongoing regular Assembly session unconditionally.

As a result of the Yu Song-hwan case, the current Assembly session was earlier expected to remain deadlocked indefinitely.

Rep. Yu was arrested on charges of violating the National Security Law stemming from his floor speech Tuesday. During the interpellation, Yu suggested that the motto of national politics should be unification rather than anticommunism.

Party spokesman Hong said that "the Assembly sitting will be resumed beginning Monday, but there would be no negotiations on the resumption of the session with the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

"And at the same time, we will hold mass rallies in Seoul sooner or later to denounce Yu's arrest and renew our call for direct presidential election."

He did not specify when the rallies will be held, but party sources said "in a week."

Asked why the NKDP made the decision to return to the Assembly unconditionally and earlier than expected, Hong said: "We made the decision in order to censure the ruling party which illicitly approved Yu's arrest and labels him as a pro-communist, to accelerate our struggle to achieve direct presidential election."

MONTSAME COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW160851 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1440 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 13 Oct (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: The Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik, described by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee as important and promising, has ended. The attention of the widest circles of the Mongolian public was attracted to it, and the whole world attached great hopes to it.

The Soviet Union, which made the initiative to hold the Reykjavik meeting, followed its firm, peace-loving, foreign policy course at the summit meeting and did everything to make it fruitful. The MPR highly assesses these new efforts by the USSR and its leader to curb the arms race on earth and in space and prevent the threat of a 'nuclear cataclysm, which supplement the whole package of earlier Soviet initiatives. The Mongolian people completely support the Soviet Union's fundamental position on issues of peace and war, which was recently reiterated by Jambyn Batmonh, MPR party and state leader.

It has become clear that the USSR's political goodwill, which condenses the thoughts and hopes of [words indistinct] in Reykjavik with definite obstruction from the head of the American administration. Ronald Reagan did not heed the current demand for new political thinking in international affairs -- for example, on such global issues as nuclear disarmament -- and, moreover, continued to defend the ill-famed Strategic Defense Initiative program. The minds of (?the U.S. ruling circles) continue to be dominated by the phantom of achieving (?military superiority over the socialist camp, and they have not) renounced their fanciful hopes of social revenge, as was indicated by the 19th MPRP Congress.

The results of the Reykjavik meeting allowed the world to again conclude that the Soviet Union is the main stronghold of peace and security for the peoples. The Soviet Union does not withdraw its proposals even under conditions when the American side has buried existing agreements on burning contemporary issues. This creates prerequisites that will allow the United States to eventually, as events develop, come to its senses in solving problems concerning the very existence of life on Earth.

In connection with this, the MPR public pays attention to what Mikhail Gorbachev said at the press conference: That "agreements are possible" [words indistinct] (?was shown by the Soviet-American meeting).

BATMONH RECEIVES INDIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

OW160636 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1524 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 14 Oct (MONTSAME) -- J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural presidium, today received C. R. Rao, general secretary of the Communist Party of India National Council, at Government House and had a friendly talk with him. Comrade C. R. Rao is here for an friendly official visit at the invitation of the MPRP Central Committee.

Present at the meeting were D. Molomjants, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; R. Bataa, candidate member of the MPRP Central Committee and assistant to the MPRP Central committee general secretary, and other officials.

THAI, LAO OFFICIALS HAIL RESUMED BOAT RACES

BK190213 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Oct 86 p 1

[Excerpts] Nong Khai -- A carnival atmosphere prevailed in this northeastern border town as thousands of Thais and Laotians celebrated the resumption yesterday of their traditional boat race which had been suspended for two years as a result of strained relations between their countries.

Excitement and fun began on Friday night as residents from both sides of the Mekong River turned out in full force to enjoy themselves at a fairground where foodstalls, ferris wheels and carnival games kept them happy before the big event the next morning.

About 400 Laotian rowers and officials led by the deputy administrative chairman of Vientiane Province, Dr Sino Bannavong, crossed the river to the Thai side shortly after 10.00 a.m. yesterday.

The Laotians, many of whom brought musical instruments along, were welcomed by Nong Khai Governor Santi Minikan before they were taken by buses to the provincial hall for lunch. [passage omitted]

The political significance of the race was apparent as Governor Santi, in his welcoming speech, stressed the strong cultural and family ties between the Thai and Laotian people and expressed hopes that the event would create better understanding between them at the local level as well as at higher levels.

Dr Sino then gave a thank-you speech on behalf of the Laotian delegation, saying he was impressed by the warm welcome accorded them.

Dr Sino added that he hoped the boat race would improve mutual understanding which should help promote trading and communication between the two nations.

The Laotians crossed back to their side shortly after 5.30 p.m.

SITTHI ON U.S. VISIT; RELATIONS WITH LAOS

BK171447 Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 17 Oct 86 pp 3, 13

["Exclusive interview" with Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila -- name of interviewer, date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Interviewer] What is the result of your visit to the United States and Japan? Will it benefit us?

[Sitthi] I think the visit was successful. In particular, I met with several U.S. congressmen and explained the situation to them. They realize that Thailand is their good friend. They told me that after the elections on 6 November they will try to help Thailand concerning rice. They may try through amendment or withdrawal repeal -- it is up to them -- so that the [farm] act will not affect us or affect us only minimally. Concerning rice, I can assure you that there should be some changes after the elections on 6 November. As for the sugar problem, the United States will not dump any more sugar because the U.S. sugar traders have cleared their stocks.

Anyway, the sugar issue will be subordinated to the antinarcotics bill, and a larger sugar quota will be given to the Philippines, Ecuador, and the Caribbean countries as a measure to help those countries fight drugs. This will mean a cut in Thailand's quota. Anyway, the bill has already been dropped, and I do not expect any more such protectionist bills to come out on the eve of the elections. The omnibus bill on patents for agricultural products also has not come out. We must, therefore, explain to them now. We have presented a memorandum of understanding to the U.S. State Department. We have held discussions with our friends at the White House, including Defense Secretary Weinberger [as published]. Even in Alaska we mentioned our problems caused by protectionism. We have been honored by them. I also aired our problems through my personal friends. On the security issue, I have achieved what I have been assigned by the military to negotiate. We have reached agreement on the war reserve stockpile. The next steps will be the responsibility of our Defense Ministry and the U.S. military. They will have to deal with the legal aspect of it. If the U.S. Congress approves it, the project will come true. In conclusion, we have been successful in this trip.

We also had quite considerable success in Japan. As the yen has appreciated, Japan must reduce domestic production and try to expand investment abroad. Japan is, therefore, turning to its friends, and I tried to convince them of that. I brought along with me the secretary general of the Office of the Board of Investment, Chira Phanuphong, so that he could tell me what we have been doing to promote foreign investment in our country. We told them that we will adjust our tax structure for foreign investors. We will solve the problem of double taxation. We gave them assurances that we will carry out our plan. We assured them that the Eastern Seaboard Project will be started. I spoke to their government and important businessmen. I told Japan's new foreign minister, Mr Kuranari, and the former foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, who is a leading figure in the Liberal Democratic Party. Abe told me to let him know if anything goes wrong.

We also invited the presidents of major Japanese companies for dinner and told them about our plan and policy. We have given them assurances. Previously, they were unhappy with our situation because of our high taxes, our lack of industrial infrastructure, and government uncertainty. I told them that now we are firm. I am glad that the government made known its decision yesterday. (On 15 October the government approved at a meeting the implementation of the Laem Chabang Development Project.) This will encourage Japan to come here. When we met with them, Chira and Director General Danai (Dulalampha) explained the details to them which I myself talked to them about fundamental policies. The three large companies assured us that they will come here. The other five companies told us that they will talk it over first. Anyway, they gave us a positive hint. They may want to see what are we going to do next. This is why I kept saying that we only have a little time left. I have asked the Finance Ministry and the public and private sectors concerned to study the tax structure and trade taxes. We should work together to minimize unnecessary steps that discourage investors. When I met the prime minister (Nakasone), he told me that he would look into the matter himself, so I feel that we must be ready to go ahead instead of being afraid to take action. We have much work to do, and we need cooperation from the government parties. The opposition should not act as an obstacle. We are gentlemen. I can assure you that as the leader of my party, I will not allow my colleagues to do anything wrong. I will warn them and stop them if I feel that they going to do something bad. As we are Buddhists together, we should be able to compromise. I will do my best in the interests of our country.

[Interviewer] Is there any progress concerning our relations with Laos?

[Sitthi] Laos made the first move. We received their letter after the elections. They indicated to us their desire to solve the border problem. We told them that we have pulled out from the three villages and that there is no longer a problem. Anyway, on the border demarcation, we told them this could be settled only if Thailand and Laos can talk to each other. At the United Nations, Souban [Salitthilat] (Laos' vice foreign minister) asked to meet me. I welcomed him and I thanked Phoun Sipaseut (Laos' foreign minister) for his letter to me. I had already told the Interior Ministry to instruct governors of border provinces about holding the boat race and other matters. Our countries are brothers, and we speak the same language. We may differ in ideology, but this should not divide us. We should have contacts, and we can trade with each other.

[Interviewer] Is there any plan on a formal meeting?

[Sitthi] They have contacted us. They want me to send a letter or a delegation at any level to inform them of our intentions. I told them that I have no objection because we intend to do so anyway and I will send a team to follow up the matter. Anyway, we are still very busy. We would rather wait until the parliamentary session is over. Besides, we have to make preparations for those to be included in the delegation. It may not be at the ministerial level, but it will have to include representatives from the National Security Council, the military, the Foreign Ministry's directors general on economic and political affairs, the Interior Ministry's provincial governors, and Commerce Ministry officials -- as we want to discuss trade as well. We are ready for talks if they call for relaxation in any aspect of relations. The newspaper report saying I will visit Laos a few weeks from now is not correct. I told them that I would be ready to visit the country if it is clear that there are mutual good intentions and sincerity in our relations. Then I will be ready for a visit to contribute to better relations between the two countries and to establish trade contacts between the two peoples. We consider Laos to be in trouble, not Thailand. Laos has to depend on us. We consider Laos our younger brother. This is what I told Souban. He was happy to hear that. I also told him that we have never supported Lao resistance groups. We have told the Vang Pao group to leave our territory. I told Laos that, if Laos is sincere, we can mutually benefit from trade with each other. I have also told Laos to take back the 1,500 economic refugees, not political ones, whom we have already screened. Now, they have agreed to take the first group of 150 back. Whenever they finish taking this group, we will send our delegation to Laos. If there is an improvement in relations, then I will go to Laos myself. I believe that relations between Laos and Thailand will improve in the future.

[Interviewer] Referring to Gorbachev's statement about normalizing relations with China and withdrawing troops from Afghanistan, do you think this will affect the situation in Vietnam and Thailand's border situation?

[Sitthi] We are following it. Anyway, we only hope that Vietnam is sincere and not engaging in what I always understand as a delaying tactic. The military is well informed of the situation, and I do not want to divulge it. I wish to remind Vietnam through your newspaper of what it has said and of what it has done. I am sincere. Thailand is sincere. We are in the world of sincerity. There should be no problem if relations are based on sincerity. If they really pull troops out as they said, things will improve. As I have already said, the war is endless. It will only expand, and the economy will grow worse and worse. I think that it is better to reach for a political settlement acceptable to all. The Soviet Union is a large country. If it considers China's proposal or our proposal, that will be good for us, for the region, which will benefit from Vietnam's role and contributions to the cause of peace and stability.

[Interviewer] What measures have been taken in the wake of the present frequent incursions and heavy fighting on the border?

[Sitthi] This is the cause of all the problems at present. I do not want to make a strong comment at the moment.

SITTHI FAVORS UPGRADING DELEGATION TO LAOS

BK170159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Oct 86 p 5

[Text] The Thai delegation to visit Vientiane in November should be upgraded with its head above the rank of a director general, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

Sitthi told THE NATION that the team would be empowered to make decisions to a certain extent and in some cases it could ask for approval from Bangkok through the telex link with the Thai Embassy in the Lao capital.

The minister, however, declined to say who he has in mind as head of the delegation, citing that the question has yet to be settled. "I will put the proposal through the preparatory procedures established to ensure a maximum result of the forthcoming visit to Laos."

The team, he said, will comprise, Political Affairs Director General M.R. Thap Thewakun, Economic Affairs Director General Danai Dulalampha, representatives from the National Security Council (NSC), the military, and the Foreign Trade Department of the Commerce Ministry.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said that governors administering the provinces bordering Laos would also be included in the delegation as representatives from the Interior Ministry.

"As you can see from the composition of the team, we are seriously working towards a progress in the Thai-Lao relations. We cannot go there without having done our homework first," he said.

He said that Bangkok is ready to consider all the Vientiane's calls for the removal of trade restrictions, including opening of more border passes. There are now three border passes in Nong Khai and Mukdahan only. But security aspect must also be taken into consideration in liberalizing trade with Laos, he added, citing as an example the possibility of Laotian people escaping to Thailand if more border check-points are opened.

An improvement in the overall Thai-Lao relations would be a slow process, he said.

However, he said that even if the Thai team brings home with positive results, it does not necessarily mean that he would hurriedly follow it up with a trip to Vientiane. [sentence as published]

"I would go but probably after a senior Laotian figure comes here after the planned trip by the Thai team," he said.

Promotion of contacts between residents on both sides of the Mekong River is a new emphasis that the Foreign Ministry has recently focused. The ministry recently asked the Interior Ministry to instruct all the provinces bordering Laos to strengthen people-to-people contacts and such cultural exchanges as the boat races. On the other hand, the Lao side apparently gives emphasis to the removal of trade restrictions which include the classification of more than 200 items as strategic goods to be either banned or controlled in quantity.

There was a thaw in the Thai-Lao relations when Lao Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseut agreed to talks at both the national and local level to settle bilateral disputes, including the conflict surrounding the three border villages near Uttaradit. Formerly, Vientiane insisted on a settlement at the national level while Bangkok prefers a solution to be agreed upon at the local level for the initial stage.

Sitthi said he took the shift in the Lao stand as a positive gesture. Afterwards, during his meeting with Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salitthilat in New York, he was asked to send a delegation to Vientiane to hold talks on bilateral ties improvement.

"I asked him that [as published] Vientiane should accept about 1,500 Lao refugees from Thailand through the voluntary repatriation programme run by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and he agreed to my request," he said.

He added that Bangkok is ready to ease trade restrictions against Laos if Vientiane, through the slow process of accommodation, proved its sincerity.

CHAWALIT TELLS PRESS ABOUT MEETING WITH PREM

BK170153 Bangkok THE NATION in English 17 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut met with Premier Prem for one hour yesterday and reiterated afterwards that the government will have the support of the army only when it is taking "the right stand."

"I informed him of my opinion on certain matters," Chawalit told reporters at the Government House after meeting Prem.

Chawalit said he did not offer any specific suggestions, and neither did the premier ask for anything in particular.

Asked whether the meeting discussed the question of military backing for the government, Chawalit noted that it is the duty of the armed forces to back the government when it is taking "the right stand." He added that the term "the government" does not refer to a single leader but to the entire governmental apparatus.

"If there is something wrong, something which lacks legitimacy and goes against the wishes of the people, then we cannot help because we want to see only the right thing," Chawalit said.

The army commander said he sees nothing unusual in the no-confidence motion against Commerce Minister Surat Osathanukhro. At the same time, he pointed out that the economic well-being of the country depends very much on the stability of the government.

Commenting on a report that some opposition MPs will continue to seek Surat's ouster even though he had just survived the no-confidence vote last week, Chawalit said everyone should know what is right or wrong.

"Suppose something is wrong, one should know what to do," he said. "Please don't make me say anything further than this; everyone should know what is right or wrong."

One informed source reported that one of the topics raised in the meeting concerns the preparations for the premier's upcoming trip to Switzerland.

HANOI PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS OPENS 17 OCT

OW200009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] The 10th Hanoi municipal party organization congress was opened this morning, 17 October, at the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Laborer's Cultural Palace in Hanoi.

The congress enthusiastically welcomed Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and permanent member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, a veteran revolutionary combatant of the workers' movement who has greatly contributed to building our party.

Attending the congress were the leaders of various departments and sectors of the party Central Committee, the leaders of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and mass organizations at the center, the delegates from the party committees of various blocs and central organs, the veteran revolutionaries, and the former secretaries, deputy secretaries, and members of the standing committees of the Hanoi municipal party committees of previous tenures, as well as representatives of the Hanoi municipal party organizations of the Vietnam Democratic Party and Vietnam Socialist Party, representatives of various armed branches and services of the Vietnam People's Army stationed in the Hanoi area, and representatives of military and labor heroes.

Five members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, who represent the powerful reserve force and serve as an effective arm of the Hanoi municipal party organization, were invited to attend the congress.

The congress had the honor of welcoming nine comrades appointed by the party Central Committee to attend the congress. They include General Secretary Truong Chinh and Chairman Pham Van Dong of the Council of Ministers, candidates in the election of the Hanoi municipal party organization delegation to the sixth national party congress.

Also attending the congress were some 700 typical delegates elected by the congresses of district and ward party organizations and their subordinate party organizations. These delegates represent more than 150,000 party members and are responsible to some 2.8 million people of the capital city.

Members of the presidium of the 10th Hanoi municipal party organization congress included Comrades Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Van Linh, and Hoang Quoc Viet; Comrades Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and former secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, and chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee; Tran Tuan, alternate member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee; a number of comrades who are in charge of some boards of the municipal party committee; representatives of the municipality's trade union federations, the collective peasantry society, and the youth and women's organizations; and socialist labor heroes.

At the opening session, delegates to the 10th Hanoi municipal party organization congress respectfully bowed in remembrance of boundlessly esteemed and beloved Uncle Ho and other party leaders as well as of all dead heroes, cadres, and party members who had given their lives for the construction and defense of the capital city during the past tenures of the party organizations.

In his opening speech, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee and of the Hanoi municipal party committee, pointed out:

To organize this congress, over the past more than 3 months, 1,889 primary party organizations and 29 district, ward, town, and subordinate party organizations with more than 150,000 party members have convened their congresses and conducted the criticism and self-criticism drive in accordance with the party Central Committee's directive No 79.

Large numbers of cadres and people from various sectors, circles, and areas have held conferences and seminars and addressed letters and articles to the newspapers and radio station to positively contribute their views on the summaries of the draft report of the party Central Committee to be submitted to the sixth party congress and of the draft report of the Hanoi municipal party committee.

This was a broad and deep political activity drive of the entire party organization and population of the capital city.

Along with holding party congresses at various levels, the city's laboring people have also stepped up a vibrant emulation movement to score achievements to practically greet the sixth national party congress.

After Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh's opening speech, Comrade Le Van Luong, former secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, read the political report of the Hanoi municipal party organization's executive committee. The report highlighted the new progress achieved in building and transforming the capital city over the past 5 years and the accomplishments recorded by the city's laboring people in the spheres of agriculture, industry, capital construction, communications and transportation, and circulation and distribution as well as on the cultural, educational, health, and national defense and security fronts. The report also mentioned the experiences gained in the handling of complicated socioeconomic issues in the past difficult period of time. These experiences have created an essential premise for boosting the process of transformation and construction of the capital city in the future.

The report also pointed out the weaknesses of the Hanoi municipal party organization during its past tenure. It then specified the objectives and tasks of the party organization for the 1986-1990 period.

The 10th congress of the Hanoi party organization will work for 7 days, from 17 to 23 October 1986.

ARMY PARTY ORGANIZATION HOLDS CONGRESS 13-18 OCT

BK191012 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] The Army party organization held its congress 13-18 October in preparation for the sixth national party congress. Attending the Army party organization congress were 437 delegates representing hundreds of thousands of party members in all military regions, Army corps, military services, armed branches, organs, institutes, and schools.

Also present were delegates from various units currently fighting or standing ready for combat at the border areas and on offshore islands or performing internationalist duties in friendly countries.

The delegates warmly welcomed Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh when he turned up to attend and address the congress. The comrade general secretary contributed many valuable views to the congress and gave the Army many important instructions concerning its tasks in the days ahead.

With a spirit of looking squarely at the facts, accurately assessing the facts, and telling the truth, with practical and universal viewpoints, and with a scrupulous sense of responsibility and self-criticism and criticism, the congress fully developed democracy in discussing and contributing many views to the party Central Committee's draft political report and draft proposal for the amendment of some specific points in the party statute, as well as to the report of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee, thereby contributing positively to the success of the sixth national party congress.

The Congress of delegates of the all-army party organization concentrated on discussing matters concerning the party's lines and viewpoints, assessing the socioeconomic situation in general and the implementation of national defense work and internationalist duties, analyzing profoundly the causes of successes and shortcomings and the implementation of national defense work and internationalist duties analyzing profoundly the causes of success and shortcomings and the strategic tasks and major socioeconomic objectives for the immediate future, and defining the positions of and relations between the two strategic tasks and the orientations for national defense work in the years ahead.

The congress fully reflected the diversified views of all congresses at lower levels, unanimously agreed on the viewpoints and basic contents put forth in the draft political report, contributed many concrete views, and proposed many important things. It also devoted much time to discussing measures to enhance the party's overall leadership ability and militancy; firmly maintain the party's principles of organization, leadership, and operation; strengthen unity, restore law, and enhance discipline within the party; and ensure state laws and Army discipline.

All the delegates affirmed that it is necessary to intensively educate and train cadres and party members in struggling against all manifestations of negativism in the party; resolutely expel all degenerated, deviant, and indisciplined elements from the party; and enhance the militancy of grass-roots party organizations, with emphasis on leadership quality and ability.

The congress basically reached identity of views on the report of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee that in recent years, in light of the fourth and fifth party congress resolutions, despite the complicated world situation and numerous difficulties and complexities in the country, our party has led our people and people's armed forces in scoring great achievements in the struggle for national defense as well as in our internationalist duties. It has also carried out successfully productive labor tasks and economic building and continued consolidating the all-people national defense and strengthening the people's armed forces.

The delegates laid stress on the responsibility of the Army party organization -- from the Military Commission of the party Central Committee to the party committees at various levels, party organizations, and party members -- over the shortcomings and weaknesses in implementing the tasks of the people's armed forces in the recent past.

The fourth all-Army party congress contributed many concrete views and important measures to national defense work during the 1986-90 5-year period with the aim of consolidating the all-people national defense, building strong strategic rear areas, improving the quality of the people's armed forces, building an increasingly modernized regular army, satisfactorily combining productive labor tasks with economic building, accelerating the establishment of a network of national defense industry, and fulfilling our internationalist duties. It also elected a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

The congress of delegates of the Army party organization concluded with fine success. The delegates demonstrated a high degree of identity of views on the party's lines and standpoints, as well as a determination to ensure unity in the Army party organization and to unite closely around the party Central Committee. They also pledged to remain always the effective and reliable tool of proletarian dictatorship and to implement President Ho Chi Minh's teaching: Our Army, which is loyal to the country, party, and people, is ready to fight and make sacrifices for national independence and freedom, and will fulfill all duties, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies to fulfill outstandingly all tasks entrusted by the party, state, and people.

Truong Chinh Address

BK191512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Oct 86

["Text" of address by Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, at 13-18 October Fourth All-Army Party Organization Congress -- place of congress not given; read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: In the joyful and inspiring atmosphere of the congress of delegates of the all-Army party organization, I would like to extend to all the cadres and combatants of the Vietnam People's Army and all defense workers and employees the warm greetings and solicitous regards of the party Central Committee, the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers.

After 30 years of war full of sacrifices and hardships, under the party leadership, our people have won great victory, liberated the south, and reunified the fatherland, thereby achieving the people's national democratic revolution, and are carrying out the socialist revolution, with the entire country advancing to socialism. This great victory belongs to the people, with their armed forces playing the key role. We take pride in the fact that we have made every effort to carry out the sacred testament of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho, the master of the Vietnamese revolution, the founder and trainer of our party, and the dear father of the people's armed forces.

Over the past 11 years, our entire party, armed forces, and people have continued to uphold revolutionary heroism, have ceaselessly striven to overcome many difficulties caused by enemy aggression and natural calamities, have scored important successes in socialist construction and national defense, and have fulfilled our international duty toward the fraternal peoples of Laos and Cambodia. However, we have also committed serious shortcomings and mistakes in economic leadership which our party and people are actively striving to overcome in order to continue taking the Vietnamese revolution

Proceeding from a very low starting point and in the current complex situation, our country is experiencing many difficulties on its road to socialism. However, with the love for the country and socialism, with the traditional revolutionary stalwartness and courage in combat, and with the industriousness and creativity in labor of our Army and people combined with the strength of our era, with pure internationalist sentiments, and with the great and wholehearted support and assistance of the party and people of the Soviet Union, of the community of fraternal socialist countries, and of other friends around the world, we will certainly be able to surmount all difficulties and trials.

To successfully achieve the two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, our entire party, army, and people must actively bring into full play their glorious traditions and transform their revolutionary heroism in the war of liberation into revolutionary heroism in socialist construction and national defense. We must resolutely correct shortcomings and mistakes and overcome both subjectivism, hastiness and conservatism, sluggishness in forming the economic structure, in the economic management system, in positions and policies as well as in deploying the contingent of cadres in order to ensure the successful fulfillment of these tasks. The importance and great significance of the sixth national party congress lie precisely in the fact that it must satisfy these pressing requirements.

Under the light of the general line and the economic line of the party already determined by the fourth and fifth party congresses, proceeding from the actual situation and the major lessons of experience drawn during the past 10 years, and in the spirit of renovating the way of thinking and doing, renovating conceptions and work style, the sixth party congress must concretize those lines one step further and decide on the policies and tasks for the remaining years of the first stage of the period of tradition to socialism.

The party organization congresses at all levels; cadres and party members in the entire party; various mass, social, and political organizations; and the people throughout the country are enthusiastically contributing ideas to determining the tasks of the revolution in our country for the coming years.

In the ebullient atmosphere in which the entire party and people are turning toward the sixth congress, this congress of delegates of the all-Army party organization takes on a very important significance. You should synthesize and fully reflect the diversified views contributed by the party organization congresses at all levels in the Army to the draft political report of the party Central Committee.

Recently, the Political Bureau discussed and unanimously reached important conclusions on a number of the party's economic viewpoints. By studying the draft political report of the party Central Committee and these conclusions of the Political Bureau; by holding discussions with a high sense of responsibility and a frank, open-minded, and constructive attitude, and by fully developing democracy, this all-Army party organization congress must make appropriate contributions to supplementing and perfecting the political report to be presented to the sixth party congress.

At this same time, this congress must objectively and seriously assess the implementation of the tasks of defending the fatherland and building the armed forces and must review the experiences of the past years.

On this basis, the congress must determine the tasks of national defense for the period ahead and of building ours into a firm and strong army, an army which really belongs to the heroic Vietnamese nation, which originates from the people, and which serves the people, thereby correctly carrying out the teaching of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho: Our army is loyal to the country and devoted to the people, loyal to the party and devoted to the people; stands ready to fight and make sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism; and can fulfill any task, overcome any difficulty, and vanquish any enemy.

Dear comrades, to carry out the socialist revolution in our country at the present stage, we must always closely combine national construction with national defense and economy with defense. We must concentrate our efforts on economic building while paying adequate attention to making our national defense forces ever stronger and ever more powerful.

To satisfactorily carry out this task, we must fully understand the party's viewpoint on people's war and all-people national defense and implement the policy of the entire people engaged in national construction and defense and the entire Army engaged in national defense and construction. This is precisely the basis for our people to really exert mastery in the cause of national construction and defense. It is a source of invincible strength and the principle for victory in people's war. We must devote ourselves to developing and cultivating the people's strength, actively strive to stabilize and gradually improve the people's material and cultural life, simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, and strengthen the people's political and spiritual unity. On this basis, we must beef up the national defense strength.

We must apply ourselves to building the rear area, a constant factor which decides victory, an abundant source of material and morale support for the frontline which ensures the necessary conditions for the combatants to stand firm with confidence at the forefront, ready to fight and to defeat the enemy of the Vietnamese revolution.

We must devote ourselves to building powerful people's armed forces and building Vietnam's revolutionary military science and art and pay attention to studying the military work and thoughts of President Ho Chi Minh, Comrade Le Duan, and other comrade leaders.

The national defense strength is the strength of the entire people with the people's armed forces -- which, made up of the three categories of forces, are undergoing increasing standardization and modernization -- playing a core role.

Our party assessed that the successes in combat and unit building scored recently in the very difficult and complex situation show that the revolutionary nature of the armed forces and their fine tradition have continued to be maintained and developed. Simultaneously, the party also pointed out the weaknesses and shortcomings displayed by the armed forces. There are many reasons for these weaknesses and shortcomings. They are due partly to the general weaknesses and shortcomings of our socioeconomy and also to the subjective shortcomings committed by you, cadres and combatants.

On the occasion of this all-Army party organization congress, along with contributing opinions aimed at redressing general shortcomings of the entire party, we must uphold the spirit of self-criticism and criticism and must analyze frankly all the subjective shortcomings displayed by various echelons, units, and individuals in order to take corrective measures in the period ahead.

You comrades, especially key cadres, must realize profoundly that your strong points, shortcomings, and weaknesses, including your knowledge, capability, and ethical qualities as well as your behaviors and lifestyle may affect the qualities of troops and the fulfillment of assigned missions.

Our Army is endowed with the traditions of maintaining unity and singlemindedness, remaining united around the party Central Committee, being absolutely obedient to party leadership, and promoting internal unity, Army-people solidarity, and unity among our country's armed forces.

The situation and revolutionary tasks require that we must firmly maintain these traditions, trying to develop our strong points and resolutely overcome our shortcomings and do away with negative phenomena as they may weaken the combative strength and lower the prestige of the armed forces, and erode the people's confidence.

We must develop uniformly our political and ideological as well as organizational and policies-related work, improve our management and leadership skills, ensure that our material and technical requirements are met at certain proportion, and struggle step-by-step to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party.

The Army must strive to firmly maintain the revolutionary nature and the fine tradition of our armed forces which are Uncle Ho's army and which are loved by the people. As cadres and combatants in the Army are all the sons and brothers of the laboring people, they must, from top to the bottom, be singleminded. Leadership cadres must, with the revolutionary sentiments of comradeship, have an affection for their combatants, must respect the latter's human dignity, and must absolutely refrain from suppressing and persecuting their cadres and combatants.

You, comrades, must take stringent disciplinary actions against those leadership cadres with such wrongdoings.

All combatants in the Army must strive to steel themselves constantly, regard the military life as a school, maintain military discipline and rules strictly, cultivate their revolutionary ethics, and preserve their good manners as soldiers, trying to win the people's love, trust, and admiration.

As I have been briefed on the welfare situation of troops, I find it necessary to urge you, comrades, to pay greater attention to the material and spiritual life of combatants, particularly those at the frontline and the border, on offshore islands, on the battlefields of friendly countries, or in various remote areas.

Given the difficult situation now facing the country, along with attentively caring for the consolidation of national defense, you, comrades, must pay attention to managing your men in such a way that they can satisfactorily carry out the tasks of working productively and building the economy. This is to amass more wealth for society. You must contribute to building the economy while caring for the welfare of cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and civil servants.

Faced with the present international situation, we have to constantly consolidate our strategic alliance with Laos and Cambodia, with the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole, and fulfill our national and international obligations. The Army plays an important role in implementing these tasks.

Our victories in the struggle for national liberation in the past and in national construction and defense at present have been attributed to our party which has always upheld the banner of national independence and socialism, combining the strength of our nation with that of the era, and the strength from inside our nation with that from the outside world. Historical facts over the years show that the revolutionary struggle of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia as well as the military solidarity and strategic alliance between the armies and peoples of the three countries are an important factor that has created favorable conditions for each country as well as for the three countries as a whole to gain victories.

National and international obligations are closely linked. Fulfilling national obligations amounts to carrying out international obligations and vice versa.

Following the victory of the resistance war against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, the peoples of the three Indochinese countries have furthered their revolutionary cause by cooperating closely with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in creating a new, very favorable situation for the world and regional revolution and peace.

Now as before, our party has always considered our special friendship and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union as the cornerstone of our foreign policy. The Vietnamese party and people are eternally grateful to the Soviet Party and people for their great support and assistance to the Vietnamese revolution over the past decades as well as at present. We are striving to further expand the cooperation between the two parties and peoples of the two countries, making sure that it will produce still greater efficiency.

We warmly welcome and support the CPSU's initiatives of strategic significance on Asia and the Pacific presented by Comrade Gorbachev in his important Vladivostok statement.

Having experienced untold hardships and sacrifices in the past long and hard wars, the Vietnamese people earnestly desire peace so they can concentrate their efforts in national construction. We have many times raised proposals for normalization of relations between Vietnam and China and restoration of the time-honored friendship between the two peoples. We are ready to resume negotiations with China at any place, at any time, and at any level with a view to seeking a solution acceptable to both sides.

At the same time, we should realize that the U.S. imperialists and the other international reactionaries have constantly nurtured their bad intentions of weakening and eventually annexing our country. Therefore, our people and Army must always uphold vigilance, stand ready to smash all the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage, and be prepared to take the initiative in coping with all situations. We resolutely defend our national independence and sovereignty, firmly safeguarding our land, airspace and territorial waters, especially the frontier of our fatherland and foiling all expansionist and hegemonist schemes and maneuvers that infringe upon our country's independence and sovereignty.

While concentrating on our most important task -- namely economic construction -- we are determined not to neglect our national defense task. We must know how to skillfully integrate our national defense task into our policies and plans for economic construction and cultural development, trying to satisfactorily carry out the two strategic tasks set forth by our party.

Dear comrades, with the CPV Central Committee's and Political Bureau's trust in and feelings of closeness toward the Vietnam People's Army, I wish the all-Army party organization congress fine success.

I wish you and all the cadres and combatants and national defense workers and civil servants good health and more outstanding achievements in your efforts to join the entire party and people in striving to fulfill their tasks for the year 1986, in making active contributions to ensuring the success of the upcoming sixth [national party] congress, and in readying yourselves to carry out various glorious and heavy tasks that may arise in the wake of the congress.

Thank you, comrades.

HA SON BINH PROVINCE DISTRICTS HOLD CONGRESSES

BK160829 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Report by (Ngo The Tien)]

[Text] After completing party congresses at the grass-roots level, various districts and cities of Ha Son Binh Province held their congresses during the period 15-30 September. Working within the framework of the requirements and basic contents of the party Central Committee's Directive No 80, these district and city party organizations scored satisfactory results in their congresses.

Delegates to the congresses discussed frankly various problems and contributed ideas to the draft political reports of the central government, the province, and districts. All discussions were conducted in a concrete and realistic manner. Most of the ideas collected agreed with the contents of the draft political report of the party Central Committee to be submitted to the sixth national party congress, and the draft report of the fourth party congress of Ha Son Binh on great achievements scored during the past years, the real conditions of the nation and the province, and tasks, orientations, and targets for the province from now to 1990.

Delegates to these congresses contributed hundreds of ideas on socioeconomic tasks to the draft reports of the central government and Ha Son Binh. Most of the ideas contributed expressed concern over the province's irrational management of the economic and investment networks, lack of attention to consolidating and improving national and collective economies, poor supervision on developing family economy, insufficient encouragement for workers, poor management of market and socialist trade, slow implementation of new economic management system, and setbacks in exercising the working people's right to collective mastery.

An outstanding feature scored in the Ha Son Binh party congresses is a new concept in economic thinking, work method, and organization of cadres. Delegates to the congresses showed their concrete deeds by opposing such habits as working for appearance sake, wasteful spending and organizing too many feasts as they did during previous congresses. Many delegates from mountain districts party organizations spent time discussing problems and visiting various local cooperatives responsible for planting peanuts and soybeans -- key industrial crops for the local economy.

After studying various models designed in compliance with local conditions, these congresses affirmed that the province's foremost tasks are to strive to exploit all land and labor potentials to increase grain production output and achieve self-sufficiency in food and fulfill grain procurement, while accelerating the production of consumer and export goods.

In Phu Xuyen District, a delta and key rice-planting district of the province, the party congress discussed various problems in a lively manner and decided to develop rice and subsidiary food crop planting, expand intensive cultivation, plant two rice crops in winter and make rice the main crop of the year, strive to achieve by 1988 a total production output of grain converted to paddy equivalent of 75,000 metric tons -- of which subsidiary food crops would be 11,000 metric tons -- and try to achieve an annual rice yield of 7-7.5 metric tons per hectare.

It is most important for Phu Xuyen to ensure a sufficient quantity of essential fertilizer and concentrate on irrigation work, especially the construction of the Khai Thai water pumping station to be equipped with 20-30 pumps -- each with a capacity of 8,000 cubic meters of water per hour -- to drain water into the Red River. The district must strive to ensure that every hectare of rice is enriched annually with at least 16 metric tons of organic fertilizer, 270 kilograms of nitrogenous fertilizer, and 135 kilograms of phosphorus fertilizer.

Furthermore, to improve the people's livelihood, the Phu Xuyen District party congress set forth the following target for 1988: 95 percent of the rural families should have tile-roofed houses, people should be supplied adequately with ordinary medicine for treating diseases, students should be furnished with sufficient writing paper, and every person in the district should be able to buy 3 meters of cloth and 6 kilograms of salt.

The party congress of the mountainous district of Mai Chau demonstrated a high degree of unanimity on the need to solve the grain problem and vigorously develop afforestation. Mai Chau District will strive to attain by 1990 a gross grain output of 18,000 metric tons, with paddy alone accounting for 9,500 metric tons, and an annual per-capita grain distribution of 410 kilograms, and plant 5,000 hectares of forests, of which 3,500 hectares will be tung trees and 1,500 hectares will be large bamboos.

The issues that had been discussed most heatedly at this district's party congress were the measures to eliminate the practice of planting only one rice crop per year, to prevent the destruction of forests, to exploit forest products in an orderly and planned manner, and to send some 30 percent of the total number of laborers annually to engage in afforestation in the next 5 years.

The party congress of the Hoa Binh City -- a mountainous city with the largest hydroelectric power project in the country -- upheld its sense of responsibility and honor in setting forth orientations and tasks for the city from now until 1988, which involve developing vigorously small industrial and handicraft production, producing goods for export, expanding various services, and providing every family with more jobs.

On the distribution-circulation front in particular, the congress set forth measures to reorganize the trade and service network and intensify the control of money and goods in an effort to help stabilize the market and prices and the livelihood of the city cadres and people in general and Vietnamese and Soviet cadres and workers at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project in particular. Under the motto "All for the electric current of tomorrow," the congress is determined to start at any cost the operation of its first electric generator by 1987.

Thanks to their profound understanding of the criteria and democratic-oriented discussions, almost all district and city party congresses in Ha Son Binh Province were able to unanimously, properly, and quickly elect their executive committees and delegations to the fourth provincial party organization congress.

District and city party congresses in Ha Son Binh Province elected nearly 800 new party committee members, an increase of 217 over the previous term. The average age of new party committee members is 41.7, 1 and 1/2 years younger than those in the previous term. Of these new party committee members, 16 percent are women, a 1 percent increase over the previous term; and those comrades of various ethnic minority groups account for 40 percent, an increase of 5 percent over the previous term. Their levels of education, science and technology, and political theory are all higher than those in the previous term. These party congresses also elected 444 delegates to the forthcoming fourth provincial party congress.

Developing the results obtained from their party congresses, all districts and cities in Ha Son Binh are enthusiastically and vigorously embarking on the cultivation of more than 20,000 hectares of winter crops, considering this as a practical achievement to honor the sixth national party congress.

RADIO REPORT ON 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK161106 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Report on 10-day agricultural review]

[Summary] "The Statistics General Department reported that as of 5 October the country had harvested 820,000 hectares of summer-fall rice or 92 percent of the cultivated areas. An Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Long An, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh Provinces have completed their summer-fall rice harvest, while other provinces have harvested about 90 percent of their cultivated areas. Generally speaking, almost all provinces fulfilled their cultivation and production plan norms. Southern provinces have planted 1,541,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or almost 90 percent of the set plan norms. The remaining acreage of 10th-month rice in the south is estimated at 170,000 hectares." It is expected that all provinces will complete their 10th-month rice planting according to schedule. The 10th-month rice in southern provinces is developing fairly well, while in northern provinces it is in the earing stage.

"Various provinces have harvested 45,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice. During the past week 31,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were saved from harmful insects. However, 262,000 hectares are still being ravaged by insects, mostly in Hai Hung Province, which account for 50 percent of its cultivated area and 30 percent of Ha Nam Ninh's. Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, and Ha Bac Provinces, each have 20,000-30,000 hectares being ravaged by insects. Most of the insects are stem borers, army worms, and brown planthoppers. Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, and Lang Son Provinces' 10th-month ricefields are being threatened by ground beetles; about 50,000 hectares are heavily damaged." Various provinces are mobilizing manpower and integrating equipment to eradicate the insects or prevent them from spreading to other areas.

"As of 5 October various provinces had harvested one-third of the early 10th-month rice cultivation areas. Most of these provinces -- except Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh -- collected a yield of 30 quintals per hectare."

Along with accelerating the early 10th-month rice harvest, southern provinces are promptly preparing land for the winter rice crop. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 October Hai Hung Province had planted almost 8,400 hectares of winter rice; Ha Bac, more than 9,000 hectares; Ha Son Binh, 2,000 hectares; and Ha Nam Ninh, 5,000 hectares.

Due to typhoon No 6, various central provinces experienced heavy rains over the past few days. The Meteorological and Hydrological General Department predicted that in the next 10 days, northern provinces will face dry weather conditions with moderate rainfall. The weather condition in general, however, is favorable to the 10th-month rice harvest work and winter rice planting. Nevertheless, provinces must continue to take measures to cope with drought and harmful insects, while mobilizing manpower and integrating equipment to promptly harvest the main 10th-month rice crop.

"Southern provinces must urgently plant 10th-month rice on all planned areas, accelerate tasks on caring for the early 10th-month rice and eliminating harmful insects, while preparing land for the winter-spring crop and vaccinating herds of livestock."

TRUONG CHINH, USSR ENVOY DISCUSS REYKJAVIK SUMMIT

OW181757 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 18 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, received in Hanoi today Soviet ambassador D.I. Kachin who informed him of the recent Reykjavik meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

General Secretary Truong Chinh, in his reply, stressed that the new and important initiatives put forth by the Soviet Union at the meeting have once again demonstrated the Soviet Union's high determination in the struggle for the prevention and completed elimination of the danger of a nuclear war. "These were courageous actions with high sense of responsibility toward the destiny of mankind," he noted.

Truong Chinh criticized the negative attitude of the U.S. side which has adhered to its outmoded policy to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union by intensifying the arms race in outer space. The general secretary reaffirmed that the Vietnamese party, state and people highly value and fully support the Soviet Union's stance and goodwill. He urged the U.S. Government to adopt realistic attitude and show its responsibility toward the destiny of mankind, and embark on serious dialogue with Soviet Union aimed at bringing the talks on disarmament to fruition.

The reception took place in atmosphere of cordiality and fraternal friendship.

CORRECTION TO NGUYEN VAN LINH SPEECH IN HA TUYEN

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "Nguyen Van Linh Speaks," published in the 16 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, beginning on page K 11:

Page K 13, paragraph three, line five should read: ...abolish the mechanism of bureaucratic centralism and switch to the mechanism of socialist accounting ... (supplying dropped line)

ENRILE CHALLENGES AQUINO GOVERNMENT'S LEGITIMACY

OW191059 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct. 19 KYODO -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile challenged the legitimacy of President Corazon Aquino's government, which was installed in a civilian-backed military revolt last February, and claimed that leftist presidential advisers are forcing her into a trap through peace talks with communists. "By declaring itself to be revolutionary, President Aquino erased the legitimacy of her government and wiped out the popular mandate which she had," Enrile said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE in this central Philippine city Saturday night.

Aquino declared a revolutionary government, abolished the parliament and proclaimed a provisional "freedom constitution" a month after she was swept into power in the revolt led by Enrile and Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos, who was then vice chief of staff.

"She has practically lost all legal basis to be the commander in chief by putting up her freedom constitution," Enrile added.

It was the first time that the 62-year-old defense minister has openly challenged the legitimacy of the new government. He was among the longest-serving cabinet ministers of Ferdinand Marcos before he broke off with the ousted leader.

Shunning moves for him to resign because of his skepticism about peace talks with the left-wing coalition, National Democratic Front (NDF), Enrile said the new government is a coalition government which will lose its character "if a member is removed."

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales, regarded by Enrile as the "architect" of the revolutionary government, Friday asked the defense chief to resign if he "cannot go along" with Aquino's peace initiatives on the insurgency. Earlier, Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel had also called for Enrile's resignation if he could not support Aquino's approach to solving the rebellion.

Enrile, who political observers claim has presidential ambitions, explained that the military's obedience to Aquino is based on "the long-standing tradition of our Armed Forces that civilian authority is supreme over the military."

Enrile has openly expressed doubts about the outcome of peace negotiations with the NDF to end the 17-year communist-led insurgency, which Aquino has put as one of the priority goals of her fledgling government. "President Aquino is being forced into a trap by her left-leaning advisers in her cabinet and the communists will succeed if she agrees to coalesce with them," he said without identifying these advisers.

Enrile told KYODO last Friday that an unidentified "presidential official" should resign for telling NDF peace negotiator Satur Ocampo that the talks could be "mutually beneficial" for the rebel forces and the government.

He said the government "must move now before the communists get stronger," repeating a warning he has made previously that "a point of irreversibility" in the insurgency might be reached by the end of the decade if the steady growth of the rebel New People's Army (NPA) is not stopped.

Criticizes Peace Negotiations

HK171013 Hong Kong AFP in English 0947 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 17 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile again criticized government peace negotiations with communist rebels Friday during a visit to Cebu Province, where officials have called for his resignation and favored talks with insurgents. Mr. Enrile, addressing a civic group in this capital city, said that "in negotiations entered into by Marxists, it is not negotiations for peace but negotiations for war ... part of a grand strategy to take over government."

Mr. Enrile, who has criticized President Corazon Aquino's efforts to forge a ceasefire with the rebels, represented by the National Democratic Front (NDF), admitted that his hardline stance against the insurgents made him open to criticism.

Because of his open criticism of Mrs. Aquino's policies, the provincial government of Cebu voted unanimously last week for a resolution calling for Mr. Enrile's resignation from the government. Cebu Provincial Governor Osmundo Rama, who voted for the resolution calling for Mr. Enrile's resignation, met with him briefly before he spoke. Mr. Rama told reporters that the provincial government would be watching Mr. Enrile's statements while he is in Cebu, where the minister is to address an anti-communist rally Sunday.

The Cebu provincial government had earlier appealed to insurgents for a ceasefire but local NDF spokesmen said Wednesday that their national leadership had forbidden them to forge ceasefires at the local level.

Raps Aquino's Muslim Strategy

BK181532 Hong Kong AFP in English 1143 GMT 18 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Zamboanga, Philippines, Oct 18 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile accused President Corazon Aquino Saturday of reviving the Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines. A fellow cabinet minister had earlier called on him to resign because of his criticisms of Mrs Aquino's policies.

Mr Enrile resumed his recent criticism of Mrs Aquino by charging that she resurrected the 14-year-old Moslem separatist uprising by meeting Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) chief Nur Misuari and granting him safe conduct across Mindanao Island with his armed followers. "The problem of the MNLF was almost in a very low point before President Aquino decided to talk with Mr Misuari," Mr Enrile told some 300 civic leaders of this southern Mindanao city. "Now it is becoming visible."

(In Manila, Presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said when asked for a comment that only Mrs Aquino herself could answer the charge.)

(Asked to comment on Mrs Aquino's relationship with Mr Enrile, Mr Benigno said "what do you expect -- you have a president who is very understanding, so full of cordiality and patience, and you know what the defense minister has been doing.")

Mr Enrile is under increasing pressure to resign for his criticism of Mrs Aquino's ceasefire talks with communist guerrillas. (Earlier, the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) quoted Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales as telling a press forum in the northern province of Pangasinan Friday that "the initiative to resign should come from Enrile if he feels in his heart that he can not go along with the Aquino government.")

Mr Enrile said Saturday that the recruitment of new MNLF fighters posed a direct threat to the Armed Forces.

The government granted Mr Misuari safe conduct to consult the five million Moslem minority in Mindanao after he met with Mrs Aquino last month and agreed to reopen peace negotiations with Manila on the Moslem problem.

Armed Forces chief Fidel Ramos has since charged that Mr Misuari was pretending to consult with the people when he was actually regrouping his units and recruiting followers. The general stopped short of criticizing Mrs Aquino.

Mr Enrile called on the military to remain united "as an institution to stabilize the country and to bear in mind that loyalty to the republic and not to individuals is in the highest interest of our people."

The minister said he was travelling across the country "to tell the people that we must all be together and assert vigilance against the Communists who want to convert a free people into a tyrannized people. "These forces will have to contend with the (Armed Forces) before they can impose their will on the people," he added. [passage omitted]

(A second cabinet minister, Luis Villafuerte, in charge of government reorganization, has said he would resign, PNA said. He told reporters in Sorsogon Province Friday that he was giving up his cabinet post on December 5 to personally strengthen his newly organized "Lakas Ng Bicolandia" regional party, PNA said.)

(Mr Villafuerte, who could not be reached for comment Saturday, is currently member of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization (UNIDO), one of the two major parties that supported the candidacy of Mrs Aquino. It was not immediately clear if the planned resignation had something to do with the open dispute between the UNIDO and its major coalition partner, the PDP-Laban party, over the appointment of government positions. The PDP-Laban told a news conference in Manila Saturday it was likely to ask President Aquino to curb Mr Enrile.)

Addresses Large Anticommunist Rally

BK191346 Hong Kong AFP in English 1332 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Excerpts] Cebu, Philippines, Oct 19 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile addressed a large anti-communist rally here Sunday despite government calls for a boycott on the grounds that the gathering was a ploy of followers of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos. Local Government Deputy Minister Nenita Daluz told reporters in this central Philippine island that President Corazon Aquino had asked her to discourage people from attending the rally as it was only a "new gimmick" of Mr. Marcos's followers to attract participants.

The rally took place in a city centre park with crowd estimates ranging from 10,000 to 100,000. Mr. Enrile said the size of the crowd was a strong indication that the Filipino people were against communism.

Asked about persistent reports of his possible resignation and growing pressure from other cabinet members for Mrs. Aquino to fire him over his contrary views regarding the government's insurgency policy, Mr. Enrile said, "I will check whether they were quoted correctly." [passage omitted]

Asked about government statements that the rally was a disguised Marcos loyalist gathering, Mr. Enrile said, "That is not true because I will never speak before a crowd organized by Marcos troops." Observers noted however, that most of the rally organizers were officials closely identified with the Marcos regime.

Mrs. Daluz had appealed to people through radio programmes not to attend the rally, saying that Marcos loyalists were "finding a cause in anti-communism in order to gather a bigger crowd." Attendance at Marcos loyalist rallies have dwindled in the past few weeks.

"This is not a political rally," Mr. Enrile said. "The people who are gathered here are simply Filipinos who believe and treasure their freedom because of an emerging problem to them, a danger to their nation."

"This is the answer to the claim of the communists that they represent and speak for the Filipino people," he added. Mr. Enrile's critical stance on current peace talks aimed at seeking a peaceful solution towards the 17-year old communist insurgency has sparked conflicts among members of Mrs. Aquino's coalition government.

AQUINO DISMISSES REPORTS OF RIFT WITH ENRILE

HK161158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1137 GMT 16 Oct 86

[By Cecil Morella]

[Excerpts] Bacolod, Philippines, Oct 16 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino Thursday dismissed reports of a growing rift with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile as she continued a hectic visit to Negros, the country's troubled sugarbowl.

"I don't think I have to placate my defense minister," she told a news conference in this capital of Negros island, where she was to stay overnight on one of her periodic "consultation visits" to the provinces. "I have told him that I appreciated his help" in February, referring to Mr Enrile's mutiny against his longtime mentor Ferdinand Marcos. The mutiny sparked a revolt that installed opposition candidate Mrs Aquino to power after a disputed presidential election.

Critics and colleagues in government have called on the rightist defense minister to quit because of his open criticism of Mrs Aquino's efforts to strike a peace agreement with communist rebels and of other policies. [passage omitted]

Asked about the stability of her government, Mrs Aquino said "I am convinced that the government will continue to exist because it has the support of the Filipino people."
[passage omitted]

MORE CABINET MEMBERS DEMAND ENRILE OUSTER

HK200447 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] More cabinet members are demanding the dismissal of Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in view of his latest actions. It looks likely that President Aquino will be pressured into letting Enrile go in the very near future. The latest cabinet member to ask for Enrile's ouster is Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez. Local Government Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr earlier said that it would be best for Enrile to quit the government if he cannot support the president's policies, especially regarding the nation's security. Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales agreed with this. During the past weeks Enrile has been increasing his criticism of the Aquino government's handling of the rebels.

Meanwhile in Cebu City, Enrile said that his departure from the cabinet would mean the dismantling of the president's coalition government. He said this when he addressed an anti-communist rally in the city.

LAUREL SEES SAQUINO, ENRILE COMMUNICATION GAP

HK161215 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA In English 16 Oct 86 pp 1, 7

[Excerpt] Vice President and Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel yesterday admitted the emergence of a "communication gap problem" between President Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, raising the growing fears of a possible break-up in the fragile 7-month old coalition government.

In a press conference held at Club Filipino, Laurel announced that he is willing to submit to new elections next year should the draft Constitution submitted by the 47-man Constitutional Commission [Con-Com] yesterday afternoon not be ratified by the people.

Wild speculations have been raised by political observers about a growing rift in the Aquino government brought about by the pronounced differences in government policies in the Aquino cabinet.

Of late, Enrile has been the subject of wide criticisms aired by his colleagues in the Cabinet as well as the public over his stand on Mrs. Aquino's policies, specially her handling of the communist insurgency.

Laurel said that he was acting as a "liaison officer" between Mrs. Aquino and Enrile upon his own initiative.

He said that he was trying to help resolve any differences between "two close friends, without taking sides on the matter."

It will be recalled that Laurel is one of the few Cabinet officials who have openly supported Enrile's call for a "more decisive and clear-cut policy" against the insurgents.

Laurel disclosed that he met with Enrile, but declined to divulge the content of their one-hour talk.

Laurel also expressed the need for new presidential elections in case the Constitution is rejected.

"If we (Aquino and Laurel) decide to openly campaign for the ratification of the new Constitution, naturally we are staking our leadership," Laurel said.

He added, "If it is rejected by the people, I feel that we would also reject it and submit ourselves to a new mandate."

Laurel pointed out, however, that it was "premature to judge" the new Charter drafted by the Con-Com for 136 days.

"There are a lot of good provisions but there are also a lot that I don't agree with and find hard to understand," Laurel added.

Among the provisions he was "uneasy about" were the differences in the terms of office of members of the Senate and Congress as well as the party-list system of election for sectoral representatives in the legislature. [passage omitted]

Cancels Trip Over Rift

HK201137 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Oct 86

[Text] Vice President Salvador Laurel cancelled his trip to Indonesia in order to be able to mediate in conflict between President Corazon Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Laurel's spokesman said that the president asked him to stay in view of the country's problems. According to the spokesman, Laurel was originally scheduled to attend the ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Jakarta today and tomorrow. He cancelled his trip and will be represented by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Ingles.

AQUINO, REBELS DISCUSS CEASE-FIRE IN PANAY

HK170854 Hong Kong AFP in English 0835 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Iloilo, Philippines, Oct 17 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino and two local communist leaders agreed at a secret meeting Friday to enter into talks on a possible ceasefire here on Panay Island, a joint statement said. "Both sides said they were open to the idea of ceasefire while talks regarding issues in Panay are discussed," said the statement signed by presidential assistant minister Teodoro Locsin and two rebel representatives.

Mrs. Aquino met Father Jose Torre, a former parish priest representing the National Democratic Front (NDF), and Concha Bocala, an officer of the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), at a Roman Catholic convent in this capital city, presidential spokesman Teodoro Benigno said.

The NDF is the underground rebel alliance led by the CPP and its guerilla force, the New People's Army (NPA), which the military estimates to have 670 armed regulars and 2,160 militia in Panay, the country's sixth largest island. National level talks between the government and the NDF ground to a halt in late September when alleged CPP chairman Rodolfo Salas was arrested in Manila.

Mrs. Aquino has said she may try seeking local ceasefire pacts if top-level talks fail. She has sealed such agreements with Moslem rebels in the southern island of Mindanao and tribal guerrillas in northern Luzon.

Mr. Benigno said talks between ceasefire negotiating panels to be formed by the government and the Panay rebels may start "quite soon."

"I understand that the NDF leaders here are acting on the basis of an authorization from the CPP leadership," he added.

Meanwhile the president announced here at Camp Delgado, the regional military headquarters, that she was promoting 10 colonels to the rank of brigadier general. Presidential aides said that another 15 new generals would be named by Mrs. Aquino shortly, possibly in Manila, as part of military reforms. "You are needed and your are appreciated," Mrs. Aquino told officers and troops at Camp Delgado.

Right-wing critics have accused the eight-month-old Aquino government of being lenient on rebels and neglecting the military.

She brushed aside attacks on her policy of seeking a peaceful settlement of the 17-year-old communist insurgency, inherited from her deposed predecessor Ferdinand Marcos. "The enemies of our new democracy, the friends of the deposed dictator, have tried to demoralize you by saying that our peace initiatives derogate from the indispensable role and honoured place of the soldier in our republic, but I know your intelligence is proof against their lies," she said.

Mrs. Aquino said she was pursuing the peace talks "because I want to spare our country further bloodshed and the loss of precious lives."

"This is not appreciated by those who oppressed and murdered many of their own countrymen in the satisfaction of their limitless greed," she added.

Mrs. Aquino arrived here from an overnight stay in nearby Bacolod, capital of Negros, the country's troubled sugar-growing area.

AQUINO MEETS 2 SOLDIERS RELEASED BY NPA

BK191304 Hong Kong AFP in English 1248 GMT 19 Oct 86

[Text] Manila, Oct 19 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino met Sunday with two army officers released Saturday by communist rebels after 26 days of captivity, a presidential spokesman said. They handed Mrs. Aquino a letter from their New People's Army (NPA) captors containing a demand to end alleged militarization in the Quezon region, the president's Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno said.

The rebels captured the two officers in a raid on a detachment on September 22 which killed eight soldiers and a trooper's wife. They were released Saturday in a rebel camp near the town of Gumaca on southern Luzon Island. "They treated us well, we ate what they ate," Lt. Gan said, adding "we are still against them."

"This release is proof that the NPA is seriously addressing the issue of reconciliation and the restoration of democracy in the country," the NPA letter said. "We are closely following and supporting ongoing peace talks between representatives of the government and the National Democratic Front (NDF). Whatever will be the result of these talks will be strictly enforced by the regional units of the NPA," the letter added.

The Aquino government's exploratory peace talks with the underground NDF alliance, the NPA's mother organization, have stalled following the arrest September 29 of alleged communist leader Rodolfo Salas.

DEFENSE OFFICIAL WARNS AGAINST NDF PROPOSALS

HK171228 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 17 Oct 86

[Text] Ninety five percent of the country will fall into the hands of communist groups if the Aquino government agrees to the NDF proposal that military operations in remote areas be suspended in exchange for the NPA's withdrawal from highways and town centers. Details from Peachie Orquiola:

[Begin Orquiola recording in English] Brigadier General Isidro Agunod, assistant secretary for plans and programs of the Defense Ministry, today said that if the government agrees to the NDF proposal to stop military operations in the interior barangays while the NPA stays away from national highways and town centers, it would be tantamount to handing over to the NDF on a silver platter 95 percent of Philippine territory and 75 percent of our people. What would be left for President Aquino to govern? Agunod asked.

Agunod was reacting to an interview by Katherine Graham with Antonio Zumel and Saturnino Ocampo which was published in the October 20 issue of NEWSWEEK. In that interview, Ocampo admitted having asked the government to acknowledge territorial control of some areas by the NPA.

Earlier, the defense ministry has expressed the position that the government should not enter into an agreement with the Marxist-Leninist movement that would result in any or all of the following conditions.

1. The surrender of sovereignty by the government over any part of the national territory.
2. The recognition of any area as being politically or militarily controlled by the Communist Party of the Philippines, New People's Army or the National Democratic Front.
3. The acknowledgment that any area or community is defended by an armed force other than the legitimate police and military forces of the government.

Agunod also said that if the government grants immunity from Philippine laws and safety to the NDF headquarters and residence, then the NDF shall in effect be granted equal if not better status than a foreign embassy, such as that of the USA or the USSR.

This is Peachie Orquiola from the Defense Ministry reporting. [end recording]

'YELLOW ARMY' REPORTEDLY DEPLOYED IN MANILA

HK161141 Quezon City BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Oct 86 p 20

[By Reporter Joel D. Lacsamana]

[Excerpt] Some 400 members of the "yellow army" have been deployed in Metro Manila as security personnel of key political figures, Camp Aguinaldo sources revealed yesterday.

They said this armed group is equipped with high-powered side and long arms consisting mainly of Israeli-made Galil rifles, Uzi machine pistols, .45 caliber pistols and assorted 9-millimeter assault hardware.

They said the "yellow army" has the logistical capability of assembling into a sizable assault force roughly within an hour.

"No matter how hard you look for this 'yellow army,' you will not find it, at least in big numbers, at any given time because its members are already 'in-place'," one of the sources explained.

The sources also disclosed that a high-ranking Malacanang official commands this armed band. It is widely believed however that another powerful political figure close to President Corazon C. Aquino is behind the funding and training of the phantom army, they added.

The "yellow army" members are also detailed as security escorts of certain political figures in a number of provinces, particularly those surrounding Metro Manila, Camp Aguinaldo sources said. [passage omitted]

SISON DENIES BUYING ARMS TO FIGHT GOVERNMENT

HK161047 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 1000 GMT 16 Oct 86

[Text] Jose Maria Sison, founder of the Partido Ng Bayan [PNB -- People's Party] and former chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines, emphatically announced that it was a top official at the Defense Ministry who foots the bills of Mr Pastor Alcover Jr, an alleged former NPA official in Samar-Leyte. Speaking at a press conference, Joma Sison said that he has never met nor known Alcover, and that the latter was in no way related to the New People's Army.

Recently, Alcover had asserted that Joma Sison was seeking funding for arms purchases in Australia and other countries in order to fight President Aquino's government. Joma Sison firmly denied the accusations and called them slander. [Sison recording indistinct]

MARIJUANA SAID EXPORTED TO U.S., WESTERN NATIONS

HK170619 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 6 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Marijuana grown here is now exported to Japan, the United States and other Western countries, a Manila Police drug enforcement official said.

Maj. Romeo Maganto, Western Police District (WPD) drug enforcement section chief, said the quality of locally cultivated marijuana is as high as those grown in Laos, Thailand and Burma.

The three areas, known as the Golden Triangle, have been the world's biggest source of marijuana for the past two decades.

Maganto said "lagkitan," an expensive type of locally grown marijuana, is becoming popular in foreign markets because of its fine texture and quality.

He said that more than three million kilograms of marijuana are produced here each year.

Maganto said communist rebels and government personnel, including soldiers, have contributed to the increase in the drug trade.

He explained that rebels have been cultivating marijuana in the hinterlands of Northern Luzon, Cavite and the Bicol peninsula to raise funds.

He said there were also reports that a number of military men were involved in moving the marijuana from the mountains to the cities, particularly to Metro Manila.

He, however, said production levels remained under control. He said the country remained a major transit and distribution point of marijuana and other drugs from the Golden Triangle and South America to other countries.

Cocaine coming from South America also passes through the Philippines before reaching the United States and Australia, Maganto added.

Last year, at least 15 reported cases of dope smuggling were recorded by the Armed Forces Anti-Narcotics Command, the National Bureau of Investigation and the Dangerous Drugs Board.

Eight cases were reported at the Philippine ports of entry, while seven others were reported in other countries but the place of origin was the Philippines.

Records showed that 91 pieces of dried opium pods; 54.91 grams of heroin, 523 grams of hashish oil; 2,000 kilograms of Thai grass; 1,284 DUs of LSD, 2,151 DUs of nitrosepam; and about 6,387 DUs of methaqualone (madrax) worth millions of dollars were smuggled into the country last year.

Maganto said these drugs were brought in by tourists and Filipinos working for an international dope ring.

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